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ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1886.

SCHENCK'S SINECURE.

SECRETARY BAYARD ABOLISHES

The Famous Poker Player Ousted-General Long-street Trying to Get a Settlement of His Ac-count Against the Government - The Comptroller's Decision, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 18 -[Special.] -Secre tary Bayard has removed General Schenck, the famous poker authority, from office of the editor of public laws, which is a \$3,000 sinecure. President Arthur appointed Schenck to Schenck's friends represented him as being penniless. Secretary Bayard intimates that he will leave the place vacant. Schenck is practicing law here, and is reported to have bagged a \$20,000 fee recently.

GENERAL LONGSTREET.

General Longstreet spent several hours today in the office of Comptroller Durham try-ing to induce a settlement of his accounts. The comptroller stands on his original position, that untll Longstreet pays his deputies twenty-three hundred dollars, which he owes them, he cannot receive the twelve thousand dollars which the government owes him, Longstreet wants suit brought against him on the idea that it would result in the government paying him the balance due, but the comptroller says that it would not have that effect and that the only way for Longstreet to get his money is the one already suggested to him. Longstreet has telegraphed for O. E. Mitchell, of Atlanta, who was his chief deputy, to come to Washington and assist him in the effort to secure a settlement.

F. H. R.

THE FIGHT IN THE SENATE. Senator Brown Takes the Floor on the Pend-

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The chair laid before the senate the resolutions of the legislature of Virginia protesting against the proposition to place foreign iron ores on the free list. Referred.

osition to place foreign iron ores on the free list. Referred.

The committee on finance has voted to report favorably upon the nominations of a number of internal revenue collectors, whose predecessors were suspended, and is likely to report all nominations before it within a few days. A mutual understanding between the committee and secretary of the treasury has been reached, covering all suspensions from, and nominations to offices which have no fixed terms. The nature of the arrangement is not made public, but a considerable number of letters have recently been sent by the secretary to the committee in response to an equal number of inquiries, and correspondence is still in progress. This arrangement covers all nominations before the finance committee.

The interstate commerce bill was made the

all nominations before the finance committee.

The interstate commerce bill was made the special order for March 30, and the bankruptcy bill for March 31.

The senate passed, without debate, the bill providing for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation and its general, economic criminal more land scientific aspects. economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects. in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, public health and the general welfare of the people. The bill provides that the commissioners shall be appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, and that all the commissioners shall not be advocates of prohibition, and that they shall serve without

bition, and that they shall serve without salary.

The senate also passed, without debate, the bill providing for the study of the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, and their effects on the human system. The bill applies to schools in all territories and the District of Columbia, and to military and naval academies, and the Indian schools.

At 2 o'clock the judiciary committee resolutions concerning Secretary Garland came up. Mr. VanWyck offered as an amendment to the resolutions the following:

"And in all such cases of removal the matter of confirmation shall be considered in open session of the senate."

Mr. Sowell, eccurating the chair remarked.

of the senate."

Mr. Sewell, occupying the chair, remarked to the amendment will be printed and lie

Mr. Brown then took the floor in opposition to the report of the majority of the committee. Mr. Brown said it seemed to him that there was but a single question at issue between the majority of the tween the president and the majority of the tween the president and the majority of the senate. That the question was, "Had the president without the advice and consent of the senate the power to remove a federal officer when, in his opinion, public interest required such removal?" This was practically a legal question, as the constitution was the supreme law. If it confered the power of removal on the president along that power of removal on the president alone, that settled the question, no matter how many acts of congress might have been passed in violation of the constitution. If the constitution did not, itself, directly confer the power, but conferred it upon congress the power to legislate upon that question, then we must look to the acts of congress, in determining the power of the president in removals, whether with or without the consent of the senate. Let us examine the constitution."

Mr. Brown then read from the constitution, sections relating to the executive power to

Mr. Brown then read from the constitution, sections relating to the executive power, to show that the president possessed the whole of that power except as to particulars in which the constitution specifically qualified. It did qualify the appointing power of the president as to certain officers, by requiring the advice and consent of the senate to their appointments. But placed no such qualification on his power of removal. After an examination of the constitution to establish these points. his power of removal. After an examination of the constitution to establish these points, Mr. Brown took up the question of contemporaneous construction and precedents established by practice of the government, beginning with the year 1789. He quoted the declarations of distinguished members of the first congress on a question involving substantially, he said, the question involved here. In that delate, Mr. Madison declared:

'It is said that it comports with the nature of

bate, Mr. Madison declared:

'It is said that it comports with the nature of things; that those who appointed should have the power to remove, but I do not conceive that this sentiment is warranted by the constitution."

Mr. Madison had also said:

"If you say an officer shall not be displaced but by and with the advice of the senate, the president is no longer answerable for the conduct of that officer."

Mr. Brown cited a number tracts from the decisions of Chief Justice Mar-shall, and from Judge Story's work on the constitution and the opinions of attorneys genconstitution and the opinions of attorneys general, to prove that the responsibility of the president was not to the senate, but to the people in case of removals from office: "We have then," he said, "the concurrent testimony of our most distinguished commentators, judges and presidents, and a number of most distinguished republican statesmen, as well as the unbroken practice of different presidents through all administrations from 1789 to 1867, that the president had the power, without consulting the senate to remove federal officers, whether civil or military. So much for the constitutional construction on the question for the first three quarters of the century of the republic. Unfortunately at the end of that period, two sections of the country became engaged in civil war. At the end of that struggle, the dominant party in congress at the time when

civil war. At the end of that struggle, the dominant party in congress at the time when passion and prejudice were at the highest, found in the chair a president (Andrew Johnson) elected by them as vice-president, who had been a democrat all his life, and had been put upon the republican ticket because of having been a consistent union man. The feeling of antagonism between President Johnson and the republican majority of the senate became intensified, and they determined, in order better to serve their party purposes, to hedge him

in so that he should not exercise the powers that for three-fourths of a century had been exercised by the president. Congress then, in 1867, passed the tenure of office law.

Mr. Brown recited at length sections of the law, showing that it required the president to give to the senate, among other things, the evidence and reasons for suspending any officers during a recess of the senate. He stated that when passion had in some measure subsided, that the section was modified in 1869, under the administration of President Grant, so as, among other things, to dispense with the state-

the administration of President Grant, so as, among other things, to dispense with the statement of reasons. If the law of IS67, he said, was a law today and was in accordance with the constitution, there was no doubt that the senate could require the president to give to the senate the evidence and reasons for his removal of an officer. But the modification of the law made in 1869 did not require the president to state the evidence or reasons, and so far as removal was concerned it put the law back to where it stood before the act of 1867 was passed and where the constitution had placed the matter. It empowered the president, in his discretion, without producing any evidence or giving any reason, or sending to the senate any papers to

without producing any evidence or giving any reason, or sending to the senate any papers to suspend any eivil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate, except judges of the courts, until the end of the next seeslon of the senate

Mr. Brown then took up a number of cases cited in the report of the majority of the committee, and after analyzing them asserted points involved were not similar to the point in question and that the cases therefore afforded no support for the argument attempted to be based on them. He continued:

"The senate has no inrisdiction of the question

ded no support for the argument attempted to be based on them. He continued:

"The senate has no jurisdiction of the question of suspension or removal of officers. In attempting to exercise any such jurisdiction the senate usurped an authority not conferred upon it by the constitution or the laws. It had no more right to demand of the president evidence on which he acted, or the reasons for his action, than it had to demand of the supreme court reasons for its decisions, or to demand of the house of representatives its reasons for passing a particular bill. It had no more power over the subject than had the president to ask the senate for its reasons for rejecting a nomination. The attempt was a naked, bold usurpation on the part of the senate."

Mr. Brown mentioned that the tenure of office law, which he termed "an absurd law," was in palpable violation of the constitution. It attempted, without authority, to limit a legitimate power which the constitution conferred on the president in making removals from office. In conclusion Mr. Brown said:

"The people of this country constitute a high court of argeals and it is the indeement of the

legitimate power which the constitution conferred on the president in making removals from office. In conclusion Mr. Brown said:

"The people of this country constitute a high court of appeals and it is the judgement of that high court, not that if the president has need the power of removal, but that he has failed to use it with sufficient energy. If there is any charge against him in the popular mindit is not a charge of commission, but a charge of omission—not that he has made mistakes on making appointments or removals from office (doubtless he has made some) but that his mistake has been that he omitted to use the power with sufficient force.

When the people of the United States called the president to the high and responsible position he now fills, and placed in his hands, as a great trust, the executive power of this government, they expected, in carrying out this policy, that he would put in office, and retain in office, as his assistants, persons of ability and integrity, who concur in his policy and are ready to render important and naithful service in carrying it into execution. It was not the intention of people that all the executive foliaces of the government/should be filled with political spics, plotting how they can soonest overthrow the administration, and sympathizing more with those who, from the outside, make war upon it, than they do with the president and his friends, who are attempting to sustain his policy, which is intended to advance the best interests of the country. Let the president exercise the power conferred on him by the constitution, and remove from office those who are not in accord with his administration, and the universal acclamation of the democracy and the house masses of the people of this country will be "well done, good and faithful servant." Mr. President, the people, (the high court of appeals) to whom alone the president is responsible for the manner in which he exercises his discretion in the matter of removals from office, will order a non-suit in the great case

coner took the floor in support of the major y report.

Mr. Spooner said he would make no attempt Mr. Spooner said he would make no attempt to disguise the fact, or to apologize for it; that the fortunes of the republican party were very dear to him. He would not attempt to deny he wished that that party might, here or elsewhere, reap every fair party advantage which might be taken from blunders and short-comings, if any such there were, of this administration. "But I trust," continued Mr. Spooner, "that I do not forget, and shall not forget, that I am a senator of the United States as well as a republican, and that as a senator my first duty is always to the people, and that I have no right to take action here to subserve party interest, which would be harmful to the interests of the people. I deny for myself, and I have authority to deny for every senator upon this side of the chamber, the statement so often made on the other side that we desire or are willing, even, to harrass, hamper, or embarrass the president in the proper exercise of the executive functions. Such a motive would be unworthy, and it ought not to be so lightly imputed. The principle involved in the question before the senate was this mind far above the question as to who should or should not hold an office. It involved principles essential to the orderly conduct of this government."

Mr. Spooner, after reading the senate resolution calling for the papers in the Duskin case, and the attorney-general's reply to it characterized the attorney-general's letter as the most remarkable response ever coming rass the president in the proper exercise of the executive functions. Such a motive

the most remarkable response ever coming from an executive officer to a legislative body. The attorney-general had not denied the existence of the papers called for, but contended that the papers were private papers, and said, substantially, that as the papers were called for by the senate for special purpose, namely: To be considered in relation to suspension, the To be considered in relation to suspension, the senate was not entitled to them. This, Mr. Spooner held to be a substitution of the one-man power for the government, as it was intended to be. Mr. Spooner took up the question from a legal point of view, and quoted from the constitution and tenure of office act to show that the power of removal, as well as of appointment, was in the president and senate acting together, and that what was in his gold discrement, was in the president and senate acting together, and that what was in his sole discretion as absolute was the power of suspension during the recess of the senate. One source of much confusion in this debate, Mr. Spooner said, was the confounding by democratic senators of suspensions with removals. Suspension did not mean removal, It was a very different thing. To suspend an officer caused a temporary constitution of these

different thing. To suspend an officer caused a temporary cessation of his functions, to remove caused a permanent cessation. A suspended officer was not a removed officer for if the senate refused to confirm his successor, the suspended man returned to office. The supreme court had so decided.

Mr. Spooner read from decisions of courts to show this. The president had declined to furnish the papers called for because for sooth they would enable the senate to see the reasons for the suspension; they would enable us to see that he had exercised the power of suspension wantonly.

us to see that he had exercised the power of suspension wantonly.

No power could be so dangerous to the republic as the power thus asserted by the president that the papers relating to public business on the files of the government were his private papers, to be removed from files buried in the cellars of the white house or carted off to Buffalo, if he choose, merely because he had used them in exercising his power of suspension. If the mere fact that the president acted on the papers, made them his private property and shut out the light of investigation from all public offices in the country then it rested with any chief executive to lock the door upon the house and senate and defeat the door upon the house and senate and defeat

all investigation.

Mr. Spooner did not mean to imply that
President Cleveland would abuse that power.

It was no part of his argument to impeach the good faith of the president, but he warned the democratic side of the chamber that we were not dealing with this question for a day. The itsue was one that would outlive us.

As to the tenure of office law, Mr. Spooner criticised the president's expression, "innocuous desuctude." This term always provoked a smile, Mr. Spooner said, "but there was nothing to smile at. This was a government of law, and he was sorry the chief executive of the republic should have used such words of any law that stood on the statute books. It was a dangerous time when the president of the United States, with an oath registered in Heaven to 'take care that the laws should be faithfully executed,' should send a message to the senate saying that the statute has fallen into harmless disuse, though the statute remained on the books. If ever there was a time when there was a need of respect for the law, it was now, when in many states thoughtful men were turning blanched faces to the future. How could a people be expected to yield cheerful obedience to statutes when the first citizen of the republic—himself charged with their 'execution—was heard asserting that a statute could harmlessly fall into disuse? But," Mr. Spooner said, "the president did not believe his own statement—his acts had been better than his words, for he had sent in a large number of nominations to take the had been better than his words, for he had sent in a large number of nominations to take the places of officers suspended by him under the authority of the very act to which reference

authority of the very act to which reflects had been made."

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Spooner still having the floor, the senate went into executive session, and in about half an hour, on the doors being reopened, adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate today confirmed a long list of nominations to office. The most important nominations to office. The most important one was of Brigadier-General Terry to be major-general to succeed General Hancock. John S. Finley was confirmed as postmaster of Holly Springs, Miss.

IN THE HOUSE.

Presentation of Committee Reports-The In dian Arpropriation Bill.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the house, Mr Negley of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous con-sent to put upon its passage a bill to reim-burse the National Home for disabled volunteers for losses incurred through the failure of the Exchange National bank of Norfolk.

Before the title of the bill was read, Mr. Beach, of New York, objected. Mr. Negley became indignant, but was helpless.

The following committee reports were pre-By Mr. Harris, Georgia, from the committee on ways and means, authorising the establishment of export tobacco manufactories, and for drawback on imported articles used in manufacturing export tobacco. Referred to commit-

tee of the whole.

By Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, from the committee on judiciary, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United states. Placed on the house calendar.

At the expiration of the morning hour the house again went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

The consideration of the bill dragged drearily allows appropriate the first property of the second along, no amendments of any importance be-ing offered, and such as were offered being usually ruled out on points of order, after a

leng and uninteresting discussion.

After finishing 42 of 45 pages of the bill, the committee rose, and the house, at 5:55 adjourned. THE TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Rogers Still On the Stand-His Opinion of Garland. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- When the tele-WASHINGTON, March 18.—When the telephonic investigating committee resumed its labors at noon today, Dr. Rogers was further examined. Recurring to the conversation held with Mr. Young in his room about the government suit, witness said that Young had told him that other parties—the National improved company—had collected \$75.000 worth of testimony in Europe, and they were desirous of a combination in the suit, so as to put that testimony against some little influence that testimony against some little influence that they (the Pan-Electric people) might have. That was about two weeks before the institution of the government suit. Witness had neversold any stock to a member of congress, and knew of no sales of that kind unless it should appear that a man named Howard, who had bought some stock, had been a mem

who had bought some street, and the ber of congress.

Mr. Ranney asked how the witness had discriminated in distributing the stock to mem-

of the New York company and the Postal company, he had offered stock to Cox and Beach rather than to Ranney, because the first-named gentleman lived in New York and had designed the stock to be floated in the New York stock market, while Ranney lived n Massachusetts.

"Did you tell your associates about your sales of Pan-Electric telephone stock," inquir-

"I didn't conceal anything," replied the witness, "whatever I did was done on the housetop. But that was my private business."

Mr. Ranney inquired whether Garland or Harris had indorsed the witness's application for office. for office.

Objection was made on the democratic side,

but witness said that the papers were in the hands of committee, so the inquiry was deferred until the papers could be found.
Witness, resuming, said that he did not get the position, and had afterwards applied for a

consular place, and had written to Attorney-General Garland about it. Looney had also seen the attorney general in furtherance of the Recurring to the subject of the government

Recurring to the subject of the government suit, witness said that he did not know until the last meeting of the board that Van Binthuysen had made an application to Attorney-General (iarland to have suit brought in addition to the application made by witness.

Mr. Oates inquired as to the present feeling between the attorney general and witness.

He replied: "I expect he is friendly to me. I would not say that I feel friendly toward him, but I don't feel unfriendly. I think he has acted very badly toward me."

has acted very badly toward me."
Oates—You mean because he would not give you the appointment?
Witness—From that and some other things.

I have no malice against Garland, but I think that when he had a chance to be generous he acted meanly. Witness corroborated his son's statement Witness corroborated his son's statement that no money had been received for those published letters. In answer to Hanback witness said he knew of no legislation sought to be procured to further his son's inventious. There was a small matter—some bill in connection with an underground wire that Colcoel Young had spoken of. He said that Secretary Garland had been requested to indorse his application for office; so had Mr. Harris, and the senator had written a letter requesting his appointment to some position in the department of justice. He did not charge Garland with his failure, but felt disappointed, "just as you would if you asked for some-"just as you would if you asked for some-ing at the white house and did not get it," it the witness to Hale.

"Was it not for the reason that you did not get the position that you published papers?" inquired Hale. 'No! No!" exclaimed the witness vehem

only, as he struck the table with his palm. "I would have published them if the heavens fell—if Garland had been dead or at Hominy hill. They were published to vindicate my son and myself." Attacks Against France.

Berlin, March 18.—The National Zeitung and other papers contain similar articles to that of the Post yesterday attacking France. In military and political circles it is feared that DeFreycinet will be powerless to oppose the desire of partisans for revenge.

THE STRIKE OFF.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC AT WORK

The United States Court Selected as Arbiter Between the Railroad and Strikers—A Split Between the Cigarmakers and the Knights of Labor—Other Labor News, Etc.

St. Louis, Mo., March 18 .- A special from Marshall, Texas, received early this morning, says the receivers of the Texas and Pacific have granted a conference with the Knights of Labor, and will allow the court to arbitrate on

the Hall matter.

New ORLEANS, March 18.—The strike on this end of the Texas and Pacific railroad virtually ended this evening, and trains now running out as usual. A committee of the Knights of Labor waited upon Receiver Shel-don today and had a conference in which both sides agreed that the case of Hall, the company's employe at Marshall, Tex., whose discharge caused the strike, should be submitted to the United States court for arbitration. Governor Sheldon furnished two of the committee with passes to Marshall that they might see Hall and find out if he was willing to agree to this arrangement. In the meantime, the strikers resumed work. It is believed Hall will submit to the decision of the court, and that the trouble is to be thus ended finally.

General Sheldon said, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, that he considered the strike on a fair way to its end. The receivers, he said, will not arbitrate, but if Hall submits his case will not arbitrate, but if Hall submits his case to the United States court, and the judge should decide that Hall was discharged without sufficient cause, then the receivers will reinstate him. If after this the strikers will not return to work, then the company will proceed, with the protection of the court, to carry on its business. If the strikers will submit to the judge's decision—if it should be adverse to them—then of course the strike will end. All trains, both passenger and freight, on this division of the Texas and Pacific railroad are now running on their regular time.

THE SHOPS FILLING UP.

THE SHOPS FILLING UP.

MARSHALL, Texas, March 18.—The master mechanic in charge of the Texas Pacific company's shops and yards here, reports that 108 Lieu are now employed in the yards and about twenty in the machine department, and others are reported on their way seeking employment.

BRIDGE BURNING IN TEXAS. MARSHALL, Tex., March 18.—A passenger train from St. Louis and one from the west were to meet here at four o'clock this afternoon. The St. Louis train arrived and the one from the west was momentarily expected, it having left Hallville, thirteen miles out, on time. Ten minutes after four o'clock a telegram was received stating that bridge No. 711, seven miles west of this place was burned down and another one was burning. A wrecking train loaded with bridge timbers, bridgemen, bloodhounds and United States marshals left immediately for the scene of conflagration. All good citizens denounce such acts as infamous and diabolical in the extreme. One noticeable feature of the denounce such acts as infamous and diabolical in the extreme. One noticeable feature of the affair is that the same engineer, Hank Wilder, was pulling this train as the one on Wednesday morning before which the rail was misplaced two miles west of here. Marshal Reagan offers \$1,000 reward fer the arrest and conviction of the parties implicated in the burning of the bridge. He says he will have sixty more deputies here tomorrow and will run the road if he has to place one at every bridge.

EXTENDING THE ORDER.

LITTLE ROCK, March 18.—Today Chancellor Carroll extended the restraining order recently issued forbidding persons originally
mentioned from interfering with the St. Louis
and Iran Manufair militade preparation Pulsaki and Iron Mountain railroad property in Pulaski county to the eighteen counties through which

county to the eighteen counties through which the main line runs.

POWDERLY IN KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—Grand Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, arrived in this city today from the east. Delegates from five district assemblies, including No. 101, are also here, and the conference between them to be held today is expected to result in some decisive action, either towards a settlement of the strike or ordering out the knights on other roads. All efforts by the reporters to interview Powderly have by the reporters to interview Powderly have as yet been unavailing.

THE STREET CAR MEN.

Columbus, O., March 18.—The street cars on

one of the lines came out this morning, pendnone of the lines came out this morning, pending the conference for a settlement of wages, which has been in progress for two days. The consolidated company last night agreed on an increase of wages from five to twenty eents, which was not accepted. The employes ask an increase of from twenty-five to sixty cents per day, and forty minutes for meals. per day, and forty minutes for meals.

THE ENGINEERS' PREDICAMENT. CHICAGO, March 18.—A special despatch from St. Louis, referring to the stand taken by the locomotive engineers on the Missouri Pacific system, says the engineers are ardent sympathizers with the men on the strike and only the most positive orders have caused them to take out their runs up to this time. It is alleged that there are about forty strange engineers here ready to go upon the engines should the men desertthem, and it is asserted should the men desertthem, and it is asserted by some of the members of the Locomotive Engineer Brotherhood, that these men have been sent by Mr. Arthur himself to replace them should they dare to take a stand with the strikers and refuse to do as he has bidden them. A gray-haired engineer said, "We are between two fires, we may as well look for jobs elsewhere now, as if we stand with the strikers. Scab runners will take our places, and if we don't stand with the strikers, they themselves can relieve us from the road. We themselves can relieve us from the road. We are ordered to run our engines, and in doing so we are losing the greatest opportunity we ever had. We hold the key to the situation and everybody knows it, and if we were free to act with the men on strike that action would cause a settlement in a short time. But, no, Mr. Arthur, in his zeal to divorce us com-pletely from all other organizations, has even forced us to antagonize our firemen, not one morrow, and do our work, if they felt so in-clined."

A LABOR SPLIT THREATENED. MILWAUKEEE, Wis., March 18.—The trou-ble which has broken out between the cigar-makers International union and the Knights of Labor, over the introduction of a new label makers International union and the Knights of Labor, over the introduction of a new label in opposition to the International label, bids fair to result in a serious rupture, which may cause a formidable split in labor ranks. The trouble here commenced recently with the Knights of Labor organization of an assembly of cigar makers, to whom were promised the Knights of Labor lable, A protest against this action of organizer was forwarded to Master Workman Powderly, but is said to have been unheeded. 5,000 of the Knights white labels have been received here. The international cigar makers claim that while as a body their unions have merged into the Knights of Labor, that fully 10,000 of their men are knights on their own individual responsibility, but may be called out of the order by resolutions of their union, if this attempt to override their label is not abandoned. It is also said that other trade unions would support them in this course, being jealous of their individual rights, and claiming that it is impossible for a large body like the knights to decide on questions affecting each trade, and that such things should be left to the unions to perfect, and that the province of the brights is to regulate matters affecting the unions to perfect, and that the province of the knights is to regulate matters affecting the welfare of labor in general and not in particular. The union men say if the knights insist on interfering by introducing another label it

will seriously complicate matters, to the damage of labor generally and the cigarmakers particularly.

IEON WOEKS SHUT DOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—A. & P. Roberts & Co., of Pencoyd iron works, in notice to their striking employes, say that upon careful consideration they believe it impossible to bid upon work in present unsettled condition of affairs, and therefore, having no orders of any magnitude, they regret to announce the closing of the entire works until further notice.

WASHINGTON WAIFS.

The Ways and Means Committee-Barrack

Washington, March 18.—Mr. Call today introduced in the senate a bill to provide for the erection of a building for marine barracks at the navy yardat Pensacola, Florida.

The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, for the establishment of export tobacco factories and reported favorably to the house from the ways and means committee today extends to these factories the provisions of law exempting from taxation articles used in law exempting from taxation articles used in the manufacture of cosmetics, medicines, cor-dials, etc., and allows a drawback on imported sugar and molasses used in such factories. It also provides that exports of manufactured tobacco not produced in export tobacco manu-factories shall be entitled to a drawback of factories shall be entitled to a drawback of ninety per centum of the duty paid upon such imported articles as are actually used in the manufacture of such exported tobacco.

Mr. Harris, in his report to the house recommending the passage of the bill, says that at the present time more than ten million pounds of manufactured tobacco per annum are exported from this country. It also appears, the report says, that in this manufacture large quantities of sugar, licevice, as

pears, the report says, that in this manufac-ture large quantities of sugar, licorice, as licorice paste, rum, alcohol and other articles are used, upon which customs duties or inter-nal revenue taxes are levied and collected by the United States. These duties and taxes add so materially to the cost of manufacture that Ameri-can manufacturers find themselves at a great disadvantage in foreign markets in great disadvantage in foreign markets in competition with the manufacturers of other countries who are relieved from such duties and taxes. The committee has therefore reached the conclusion that it will be wise to relieve American manufactured tobacco exported to foreign countries from this burden, as a means stimulating and increasing our foreign trade in this important article of manufacture.

Extracts are appended from the report of the secretary of the treasury favoring the general object of the bill and saying that there seems to be no obstacle in the way of its execution

secretary of the treasury favoring the general object of the bill and saying that there seems to be no obstacle in the way of its execution. The ways and means committee today, considering the Morrison tariff bill, adopted a substitute changing the phraseology of the provision in the bill subjecting wooden articles, placed on the free list, to an import duty when the country from which they are imported levies an export duty. It reads as follows:

"Provided, that if any export duty is levied upon the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, by any country from whence imported, all of said articles imported from said countries shall be subject to duty as now provided by law."

It was stated that the provision was intended to cause the relaxation of the export duty now levied upon Canadian legs sent into the United States. The free list was then adopted, beginning with salt in packages and bulk, and running through hemp, manilla, jute, butts, lunn, sisal grass, iron ore, sulphur one, copper ore, chromate of iron, crude minerals not specially enumerated, coal, slack, bituminous shale and coke At Indian coin, however some discussion arese, and finally that article, together with cats and hay, were stricken off the free list. The democratic members stated that there was no party division on the motions to strike off those articles. The committee was only carrying out its policy of formulating a bill that would prove acceptable to the majority in the house. The remainder of the free list was then accepted as it stands in the bill, and the committee will begin the consideration of dutiable articles at the next meeting.

The senate commerce committee have added Frye and Kenna to the sub-committee having in charge Eads' ship railway bill. Both of these, are understood to be opponents of the bill. The other three members of the sub-committee—Conger, Cameron and Coke—are understood to favor it. Coke is a substitute for Vest who is absent

committee—Conger, Cameron and Coke—are understood to favor it. Coke is a substitute for Vest, who is absent.

THE SENATE'S FIGHT.

Mr. Blaine Reported as Being in Sympathy

WASHINGTON, March 18.—There have been rumors current about Washington that Mr. Blaine was using his influence to defeat the

rumors current about Washington that Mr. Blaine was using his influence to defeat the purposes of the republican caucus and cripple Edmunds in the fight with the president. These reports are founded upon the paragraphs in Blaine's book which were read by Mr. Kenna the other day, and upon the statements made here by Joseph Manley, formerly postmaster at Augusta, and an intimate friend of Mr. Blaine.

Mauley says that the latter does not approve of the position the republicans have taken, that he believes the president is right and the senators wrong, and that both as a legal proposition and a matter of policy the republican programme is impracticable. Mr. Manley is expressing himself with great freedom on this subject, and pretends to speak by authority. He has been here a great deal this winter, and is in Washington now. But other friends of Mr. Blaine say that he is simply garrulous and is talking for the entertainment of his friends. Three senators who are regarded as the most active and ardent Blaine men in congress declare that there is nothing whatever in Manley's talk. They have not heard from Mr. Blaine, but they do not believe that he is doing anything to interfere with the republicant land. not believe that he is doing anything to inter-fere with the republican plan. Nevertheless it is well understood that Mr. Blaine wouldn't grieve if Mr. Edmunds should be tripped up

JONES, OF FLORIDA.

The Love-Sick Senator Believed to Be In-WASHINGTON, March 18.—Some of the fellow-senators of Charles W. Jones, of Florida, are beginning to regard his continued stay in Detroit in a more serious light than as the merely silly conduct of a moonstruck lover. One of his warmest friends in the senate said today that he had no doubt Mr. Jones was actually insane, or, at least, that his mind had been affected to such a degree that he was not responsible for his actions. The senator now ignores every effort made to induce him to return to Washington, no responsos being received to any of the urgent messages which turn to Washington, no responsos being re-ceived to any of the urgent messages which have been sent to him on the subject. It is said by his friends that had Mr. Jones paid any sort of attention to his senatorial duties this winter he would have had no difficulty in securing a re-election to the senate for the term beginning next year. Now, however, his chances of being his own successor are regarded

The Bresident and Yum-Yum. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The president is forty-nine years of age today. There was no cele-bration of the occasion at the white house, but this evening the president, accompanied by Miss Cleveland, Miss Van Vechten and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, attended the Mikado performance by the Emma Abbott opera company, at the New National theatre. The president's party occupied a private box, and upon their entrance were warmly applanded by the audience.

Bishop Harrington's Death. LONDON, March 18 .- Official telegrams from Zanzibar confirm the recent report of the put to death of Bishop Harrington by the king of Mom-

CARROLLTON'S TRAGEDY

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BLOODY SCENE IN A MISSIS-SIPPI VILLAGE.

urther Details of the Bloody Affair—An Alterestion Between a White Man and a Negro Leads to the Killing of Fitteen Negroes by an Armed Mob - Forther Details.

CABBOLLTON, Miss., March 18.-[Special.]-Twelve men shot and killed by a masked nob in this town!

No wonder the little place is wild with ex-No wonder the little place is wild with excitement today. The news of yesterday's horrible massacre in the court room here spread like wildfire throughout the state, and many strangers have flocked to the town today and have been assembled around the scene of the tragedy discussing its horrible details. The Constitution's correspondent arrived during the assembled around and has closely investigated the matevening, and has closely investigated the matter. There is much not yet known, which will probably develop in a day or two. The realization of the terrible fact that twelve men have been murdered in cold blood, seems to have waked the people to the horror of the situation. The story of the crime is a thrill-ing one, and shows that it must have been fully

THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY

Carrollton is a lovely little inland town, fourteen miles of Winona, and has a population of about seven hundred. Some weeks ago Bob Moore, of Greenwood, Liddell's home, and a personal friend of James Liddell, was in Carrolton and had a few words with Ed Brown, a very bad and unruly negro, whereupon Brown smashed a molasses pitcher over Moore's head. The parties were separated. On February 13th Liddell was in Carrolton, met Ed Brown on the street and asked why he, Brown, struck Moore, to which Brown re-

"I don't know if that's any of your d-d

This was resented by a blow from Liddell. Ed Brown immediately left, got his brother Charles and John Johnston, a chum of theirs, all arming themselves, and took their stand on the corner of the street where they knew Liddell would pass from supper. Professor Gunn, of the male academy, passed, and heard one of the party say that they would fix Mr. Liddell, and Gunn hastened to the hotel to tell Liddell what he had heard the negroes

say.

Liddell and Gunn went to where they were stationed. Liddell, advancing, raised the hat of Ed Brown, and asked what all that meant, when Ed replied, "That's none of your business," and Liddell again struck Ed, whereupon the three opened Fire on HIM,

and he returned the fire first at one and then the other. He slightly wounded Ed and received a painful wound in his right arm and one in his right leg. Mr. Gunn was not armed. Friends interfered and drove the negroes off. Johnston had been firing from behind a tree within eight feet of Liddell. Mr. Liddell was confined to his bed over three weeks.

skipped. They stayed around town all the time, now and then making threats. Mayor Elam heard Ed. Brown say he expected to be killed but he would carry some d—d white men with him. Last week Liddell went home and Ed Brown swore out an affidavit against him, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill. Liddell was arrested and carried back to C12rolton, and the trial fixed for Wednesday the 17th at 12:30. Ed had also made affidavit against Ed Schackelford, Walter Johnson, John, Jim and Bedford Maber, and A. Graham. They were the parties who came to Liddell's assistance on the night of the shooting. On yesterday these parties, together with Liddell, were on their trial. The Brown negroes and several of their sympathizers were

present, besides others who were there for At one o'clock exactly, while Captain Estes was in the midst of his argument in Liddell's defense, a crowd of men, estimated at from fifty to one hundred, armed with Winehester rifles and pistols, galloped into the town and surrounded the courthouse, some rushing in and the firing began. Ed Brown, seeing his doom was sealed, opened fire on Liddell and crawled under a bench. There were at least

FIVE HUNDRED SHOTS FIRED. After the shooting was over, and everybody out Captain Estes and a wounded neg to had vacated, Ed Brown crawled out from his hiding place and opened fire on Estes. The mob re-entered and perforated him with bullets. Nine were killed dead on the spot, viz:

ED. BROWN. CHARLES BROWN. FRENCH HUGHES. A. MATHEWS. SIMON CAIN. JIM HARRIS. JOHN MONEY. ANDREW ROBINSON.

OLIE THOMPSON died soon after.
Ten more were wounded, among whom were:
JAKE CAIN and WILL DODDS, who are not ex-NEGROES JUMPED FROM THE WINDOWS]

up stairs, fully twenty feet high, only two es-The horrible work was done inside of ten minutes. The mob was composed of the best citizens of Lefevre county, and were not dis-

guised. The killing of so many is regretted by everybody, but all are glad that the bad ones on most of the dead bodies arms were found. The room was completely filled with smoke. The judge's bench is on the north side of the room and the benches facing it are towards the south. It is a very large court

room with windows all around. On the south wall were counted
135 shot holes. In the walls of the passage leading down stairs were ten shot holes, and in the benches thirty shot holes. One shot struck a northeast window sash and glanced into the wall. Five others show on the north wall from the direction of the benches. Large pools of blood were on the floor of the court room.

The web left as quietly and quickly as they

The mob left as quietly and quickly as they

The mob left as quietly and quickly as they came.

For fear of further trouble from the negrees, Sheriff Hamilton has notified Governor Lowry to hold the Winona Rifles in readiness to go at his bidding.

Governor Lowry says that the affairs at Carrollton do not, as far as he is now informed, demand executive interference, that his information is that everything is quiet and that peace officers of the county do not now need any assistance. Reports sent to him of the circumstances of the immediate origin of rios were to the effect that the negroes were the aggressors, one firing at Liddell in the courtbouse, whereupon the latter's friends retals lated with the above fatal results.

THE DAY IN MACON.

AN OLD CITIZEN OF MACON DIES SUDDENLY

tails of the Occurrence—The Covington and Mac Road—An Old Timer—For One Hundred Days— Parasite's Work - Baseball - Married -Personal and Other News, Etc.

MACON, Ga., March 18 .- [Special.]-This morning Mr. Berud Walker, one of the oldest citizens of Macon, walked out into his garden to do a little work, and was stricken with

apoplexy and died. Dr. J. C. Johnson was called, and on examining the body pronounced the death as

caused by an apoplectic stroke.

Mr. Walker has been a resident of Macon between forty and fifty years. He came here in the long ago and established himself as a butcher. As he became known custom came in rapidly. He was honest, conscientions and thrifty, and soon began to make money as well as friends

well as friends.

Years rolled by, and the butcher began to feel the weight of years accumulating upon him, and he finally retired from active life and settled down on a comfortable income to end

his days in the city of his adoption.

His home was on Fourth street, and there he reached the ripe age of seventy-three.

Then death came, as his life had passed—in a calm, quiet manner, and the good old man breathed out his life on this beautiful morning, while the earth is just budding into a new life.

Mr. Walker was a German by birth, and was loved and respected by all classes. His funeral will occur tomorrow.

Covington and Macon. Macon, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—Colonel Machen went out on the line of his new road this merning, and he reports "Cyclone" Ferguson as doing the most rapid railroad buildver done in this country. Besides the ity of the work, it is being built wonderrapidity of the work, it is being built would fully cheap. The cost of the grading of this road will be less than half the expense of roads

previously constructed.

Colonel Machen struck it cheap in the way of rolling stock, also. He struck the factories in panicky times, and the result is first class work done away below the schedule.

The mayor and council committee adjourned yesterday without any definite result. But today a contract, with numerous changes and modifications, is being considered, and it is probable that an amicable adjustment of the matter will be reached.

An Old Timer,

Macon, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—Colonel F. Jacob, now with the Southern Cultivator, of Atlanta, is in the city. Colonel Jacob was once editor of the Monroe Advertiser, with James P. Harrison as publisher. He was the first judge of the Monroe county court, and served under Colonel Tom Hardeman as colonel of the regiment during the war.

For One Hundred Days. Macon, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—Hamp Lowe, the wild western crook, who shot at Louis Greenwood yesterday, was sent to the chaingang for one hundred days by Recorder Patterson this morning. Patterson this morning.

An Aged Lady Dead.

Macon, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. John L. Jones, a well known widow lady of large property, died at 3 p. m. today at her home in this city.

A Parasite's Work

Macon, Ga., March 18.-[Special.]-The Monarch of the Forest," a mammeth red oak in our beautiful city, is being killed by mistletoe. A great many trees have been bled to death bp this deadly parasite on the streets and in the park, and the authorities should look after it.

Messenger Discharged. Macon, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—United States mail messenger, Wilhelm, of the Macon and Brunswick route, has received notice of dismissal from Washington. Wilhelm has been long connected with the department.

Married in Bibb.

Macon, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—Today at 10 a.m., Benjamin T. Wyche and Miss Elizabeth Chapman were married at the home of the brides parents near this city.

Dots and Dashes. MACON, Ga., March 18 .- [Special.] - Charles

Salter, of this city, goes to Chicago as bill poster for Barrett's circus. One hundred and fifty-six arrests made, and \$175.50 fines collected by chief of police up to

Carling & Brown intend to spend \$20,000 on the Lanier house and make it as fine as any hotel in the south. Feast of Purim is being observed among

our Hebrew citizens.

The tournament of the Macon fire depart-

ment promises to be a success.

Mr. B. Walker, who died today, was one of the charter members of Ocmulgee fire company No. 2. Only three others are alive.

The six lunatics brought back this morning were taken to the hospital by Mr. Harman.

It is reported that Charles Jones has been appointed deputy United States marshal. A good many people will go from Macon Milledgeville Saturday to hear the

Personal Gossip.

Macon, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—Captain W. A Huff paid a flying trip to Atlanta last J. H. Wynn, of the Williams, Clark & Co.

fertilizers, passed through the city last night.

A pleasant affair was the reception given by
Mrs. J. Marsh Johnson to Mrs. Sallie Brown, of Atlanta, last evening.

The Irish-American association had a large meeting at their hall on Mulberry street yes

free soda at Rankin's today wat a token of the approach of spring. Benevolent looking Dr. Cheatham presided at the counter when ladies called. Mozeley served the gentlemen. Rev. Mr. Winchester preached to men only at Christ church yesterday. The congregation

was large.
Mrs. B. Fletcher, of Charleston, is visiting Mrs. D. M. Gugle.
Mr. John Adams and family have removed

from Eatonton to this city.

Mrs. M. Cohen, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Jacob Harris, this city.

MITCHELL SUPERIOR COURT.

Legal Lights in Attendance-Business to be

CAMILLA, March 16.—[Special.]—The superior court is now in session, Hon. B. B. Bower presiding, Solicitor General W. N. Spence looking after the state's business. The visit ng legal lights are: Hons. Jesse A. Walters, G. J. Wright, D. H. Pope, W. T. Jones and Captain Richard H, Hobbs, Albany; Hon. N. L. Hawes, O. G. Grupey and Court Reporter J. H. Bassey. O. G. Gurley and Court Reporter J. H. Bussey, Bainbridge; Hon. E. A, Denmark and J. H. McCall, Quitman; W. R. McIntyre, Thomas-

The most important civil case tried in court The most important civil case tried in court was W. B. Potter, against G. W. Swindle, sheriff, claiming five thousand dollars damages for false imprisonment. Some time ago the sheriff arrested the plaintiff without a warrant upon suspicion. He was a fugitive from justice, named Berry, from Louisiana. The verdict was thirty-five dollars for plaintiff. A new trial has been moved for by the plaintiff.

plaintiff.

The case of W. H. Brimberry vs. the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad, claiming five thousand dollars damages to the health of his residence by water from its ditches, is down for Wednesday. Davis, Spence and Twitty for plaintiff; I. A. Bush, Kingsberry and Chisholm and Erwin for defendants. It promises a lively fight.

holm and Erwin for derendants a lively fight.

The criminal docket will be taken up Thursday. There are not many cases on it.

Ben F. Hadspeth, of Baker county, at present clerk of the superior court, will be the next state senator from the ninth district.

J. L. Hand, of Mitchell, will probably be the candidate from the eighth district. Each are accomplished gentlemen.

BOTH LEGS AMPUTATED.

Gangrene Causes a Dalton Man to Lose His

DALTON, Ga., March 18 .- [Special.] - A very serious surgical operation was performed yes-terday upon Mr. James Gazaway, living in the suburbs of Dalton. He has for quite a while been afflicted with dropsy, the pressure of which upon the extremities has produced sepile gaugrene, extending from his toes to his knees—a horrible case of what is called "dry mortification," so offensive until the operation that it was almost impossible to go or stay in his presence. The operation was per-formed by Drs. Bivings and McAfee, assisted by Dr. Gordon, Drs. McAfee and Bivings each by Dr. Gordon, Drs. McAfee and Bivings each cutting off a leg at the same time above the knee. The operation was a very painful one, but it was borne with great fortitude by the patient, and remarkable to say, and contrary to all expectation, he has favorably reacted from the effects of the operation. He has now the prospect of recovery, although recovery is not certain. Mr. Gazaway is a very poor man, with a large family, and the Dorcas society of Dalton is taking good care of him, ministering to all his wants. to all his wants.

THE WEST POINT CADETSHIP. Mr. Hines, of Muscogee, Receives the Ap-

LAGRANGE, March 18.—[Special.]—The examination for the appointment of the cadetship at West Point, N. Y., has just closed. The following young gentlemen were competitors: Messrs. Wilcox, of Coveta; R. H. Hines, of Myscopec, Slake, of Columbus: Places, of Mericane, and Mericane. Messrs. Wilcox, of Coweta; R. H. H. Muscogee; Slake, of Columbus; Pierce, of Meriwether; Brown, of Carroll; Jones, of Troup; Dozier, of LaGrange; Cotton, of Harris; Mr. Hines, of Muscogee, receiving the appointment. The following are the board of examiners: J. T. Johnson, of Troup; Robt, Park, of Troup; O. A. Bull, of Troup, and Brown, of

Colonel J. H. Fannin, of Troup, is being spoken of very favorably as a candidate for congress. He is one of Troup's favorite sons. He has been since the year 1869 on the execu-tive committee of the agricultural society, and also its vice president for a number of years. He is one of the largest planters in Troup also its vice president for a number of

GAINESVILLE GOSSIP.

The Firemen's Fair-A Business Boom-New

Holland Springs.
GAINESVILLE, March 18.—[Special.]—The GAINESVILLE, March 18.—[special.]—The crowd at the firemen's fair was largely increased last night. Many new articles had been added to the display and the receipts of the evening were very flattering.

Carpenters are busily at work in the Evans building, Candler building, and Dunlap building, on Bradford street. All these stores have steed vecent for a long time, but have

have stood vacant for a long time, but have now been rented. They will be occupied at Dr. C. C. Whelchel, brother of our postmas-

ter, has just moved here from Tellsville, and will practice medicine here.

W. A. Camp was up from Atlanta yesterday looking after New Holland Springs, He says he intends to make them everything that can be desired during the coming summer.

A Newspaper Assigns.

ALEANY, March 18.—[Special.]—The Albany Daily Medium suspended yesterday evening, assigning to Mr. H. M. McIntosh, of the News and Advertiser, for the benefit of its creditors. The versees in the property of the property of the second of the News and Advertiser, and the second of the property of the p its creditors. The reason given continued illness of the editor, Mr. J. W. Hanlon, and the fact that Albany will not support two daily papers. The Medium was quite popular, and the failure is regretted by a host of admirers. Our local bar are attending Mitchell court. at Camilla, this week. Thursday in Lee county, is set for the trial of the numerous cases against the sheriff for malpractice in

A Marriage in Montgomery. COLUMBUS, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—Mr., Thomas Dixon, Jr., of Shelby, North Carolina, and Miss Pink Bussey, daughter of Dr. N. J. Bussey, of this city, were married at the Adams Street Baptist church, in Montgomery, on the third of this mouth. Rev. M. M. Wam-boldt performed the ceremony. The bride is well known, and popular in so-ciety circles, and has a host of friends throughout the state, who will extend congratulation

The Americus Firemen.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 18.-[Special.]-Our fire department has decided to have a tournament on the 13th of May. The figures aggregate \$410. First prize, first test, \$200; second prize, first test, \$75; first prize, second test, \$75; second prize, second test, \$35, best time to plug, \$25. A large number of companies will be invited. Our whole people are in full smypathy with the movement and will make it a brilliant success.

The Whig Party.

NEWNAN, Ga., March 18 in contemplation to put the old whig ball in motion again in Coweta by placing candidates for the legislature in the field in October next. A candidate for the senate in this, thirty-sixth district, and one for this, fourth congressional district, may be among the probabilities

Savannah Items. SAVANNAH, March 18.—[Special.]—Ex-President William Flood, of St. Patricks T. A. B. society, was presented at the anniversary dinner last night with an elegant gold watch

The Cadets at the Citadel academy at Charleston propose giving an exhibition drill in Savannah one day during centennial week.

Law Debating Society. ATHENS, March 18.—[Special.]—The law students of the university have an excellent debating society. They meet on Monday and Friday nights. Some very fine speeches are made by the debaters. This class now numbers night workers.

New Light on the Coffee Marder. ATHENS, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—There was a lady in Athens Monday from Lula, who says that there is a great deal behind the seemes in the murder of Merritt by Coffee. She says that Coffee has never run an illicit dis-tillery, and that the tale about Merritt trying to get a woman to give Coffee away about his to get a woman to give Coffee away about his illicit distillery is all stuff, and that things will yet come to light showing that Merritt was trying to work the illicit distillery business of Coffee so as to get him to leave the country or to have him arrested. The story of this murder has not all been written.

Boisterous Negro Damsels.

SYLVANIA, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—Four colored damsels were tried in the mayor's coired damsels were tried in the mayor's court on yesterday for disorderly conduct on last Sunday night. It was in a little hovel near the Christian church that the quartette, regardless of the holiness of the day and unmindful of the feelings of the citizens around, engaged in a general carousal, shooting, cussing and dancing in a loud and boisterous manner. They were found guilty and fined \$10 and corts spice on twenty days in iail \$10 and costs apiece, or twenty days in iail.

A Negro Sharper.

DARIEN, March 18.—[Special.]—Mr. C. W. Brantley. of Dublin, Ga., put a colored man as pilot on a raft of scab timber while he came down on a sawn raft, calculating to arrive in Darien about the same time. The colored man arrived here two or three days before Mr. Brantley, however, had the timber measured, inspected and sold, and skipped with the proceeds, \$270.

Two Birds Fighting.

Two Birds Fighting.

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

Sunday afternoon three or four young men were walking up College street, when they observed two birds struggling together. One was a sparrow, the other a shrike or butcher bird. The latter had caught the sparrow and seemed determined to eat it, although it was scared off two or three timos by the young men. The butcher bird will kill nearly any bird that is smaller than itself, lizzards, mice, rats, etc. It frequently impales its victims on large thoras or any sharp thing that is handy. The shrike will unhesitatingly attack the largest hawk, buzzard or eagle, and nearly all birds fly at its approach.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR SMITH

He Charges That the Railroads Influence Legislation and Warns the People in Regard to Selecting Representatives in the Legislature-Po-litical News in the State, Etc., Etc.

TALBOTTON, Ga., March 18 .- [Special.] -- Ex-Governor J. M. Smith spoke here today. It may be considered the opening of the state

The speech was characteristic of the speaker. He desires no political preferment and would accept none; only interested as a cltizen of the state. His main argument was in support of sustaining the railroad commission by the people. The railroads own a vast property and exercise vast privileges-try control everything and everybody. The people must take the matter in hand, and look to their interests in the election of senators and representatives and delegates to the gubernatorial convention. He was not the partisan of any candidate, but wanted the people not to send delegates to the gubernatorial convention who would nominate a director, attorney or employe of a railroad again for governor. He was not disgruntled because he was not reappointed on the commission, and only became an applicant at the solicitation of Governor McDaniel. Governor McDaniel was a director of the Georgia railroad when he was nominated, and held on to his directorship, and was chief executive while there were vital issues be tween the railroads and the people. Nothing short of a complete abolition of the commis-sion would satisfy the railroads. They are organized and trying to get control of the leg-islature, and are unscrupulous in their meth-ods. They elect their attorneys and employes to the legislature, who go and come at thei beck and call. He was for giving them fair and just treatment, but was opposed to their modus operandi. He did not asked anybody any odds except his God, and expected to give utterance to his views on other occasions. So far as is in his power the people shall know and understand their rights. He says he is for the people, and the just cause of humanity.

DEKALD'S FENCE ELECTION.

Both Sides Claim the Election -- Judge Stew-

DECATUR, Ga., March 18.-[Special.]-In September, 1884, the citizens of Browning district in this county, voted on the question of "stock law" or "for fence." A majority of those who voted were opposed to stock law these who voted were opposed to stock law and so expressed themselves by ballot, but not in the words required by the code, which says the ballots shall have indorsed on them "stock law" or "for fence," Judge Steward, ordinary, in declaring the result of the election did so as follows:

Upon canvassing the vote for an election held in the 572d district, G. M., DeKalb county, on the 11th day September, 1884, upon the question of fence or stock law, I find the following to be the result:

esult: tock law...

Fence.
For fence.
The stock law men claim that they carried the election, but the fence men do not see it in that light, and refuse to recognize the no fence law. This has caused considerable trouble in the district, but no legal action has been taken to enforce the stock law until this term of the superior court, when some of the stock law men had a mandamus issued against Judge Steward, as ordinary, to show cause why he should not declare the effect of the result of the election, i. e. whether the election was favorable to stock law or fence. The case was argued before Judge Clark Tuesday, and he granted an order requiring Judge Steward to declare the result as asked in the mandamas. Judge Steward will carry the case to the supreme court. He does not believe the law requires or authorizes him to do more than he has already done. He is a strong stock law advocate, and has voted and worked for that side in the county elections, and in our district election.

DAWSON, Ga., March 17 .- [Special.] -Two colored youths were put in jail about midnight last night, as they were caught in the act of burglating the store of Mr. O. J. Chambers by means of a ladder placed against a window in the second tory of the building.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The Trial of J. B. Shackleford, in Birming-ham, for Attempt at Poisoning. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18.—[Special.]— The trial of J. B. Shackleford, of this county,

The trial of J. B. Shackleford, of this county, that was begun Wednesday, in the city court, is expected to conclude tomorrow. The state's witnestes were examined today.

The case is one of remarkable incidents, and is made up of illicit love, jealousy and attempted poisoning of hated rivals. The defendant is a young farmer, who lives at Green Pond, distance seven miles from the city. He was a green the because to was a success as a farmer. He became too was a success as a farmer. He became too fond of other men's wives, which has caused him trouble. Last summer he came to the city with a man named Bonner, and his wife. The two men were arrested for being drunk, and placed in the city prison. Mrs. Bonner pleaded before Mayor Lane to pardon her husband, and pictured her distressed state. The mayor wrote, a note to the city prison, warden. wrote a note to the city prison warden, to release Mr. Bonner. The warden was handed the note, and Mrs. Bonner selected her lover Shackleford instead of her husband. Shackleford has led a fast life since his re Shackleford has fed a fast life since his re-lease. Bonner has since died. Shackleford came to Birmingham February 12th, and pur-chased of a drug store one and a half quarts of whisky. He said to the proprietor: "I have two dogs out my way killing my sheep; I hate to shoot dogs; I have conscientious scruples against shooting them. I have tried rest poison and it is negood.

rat poison and it is no good.

THE DEADLY POWDER.

THE DEADLY POWDER.

THE druggist went behind his counter and poured him out ten grains of strychnine, which he pat in a bottle and corked up before handing it to Shackleford. He left the store and went home. Mrs. E. E. Barnett lives at Green Pond. Coon Penn, Albert Hill and Shackleford loved her. Shackleford was behind in the race. He wanted to rid himself of his rivals. After he bought the whisky and strychnine he poured one into the other. He met his rivals on his way home and said to them! "Hello, boys, lot's have a drink."

Hill drank first. The contents of the bottle was bitter. He spit it out. Shackleford said: "Ob, knock her lively. It is some bitter berries I bought and put in it. His companrat poison and it is no good.

berries I bought and put in it. His compan-ion did not wantany bitter in his. Henry Penn took five swallows, and it laid him out. For three days it was thought he would die. He survived it. Shackleford was arrested and afterwards gave bond. His trial followed.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Laborers Refuse to Go to Work on the Georgia Pacific Extension. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18.—[Special.]— There is considerable excitement here among negroes who were brought over from Atlanta to work on the new Georgia Pacific exten-sion. It appears that in Atlanta there is a soon. It appears that in Atlanta there is a contracting agency to supply hands for this work. Seventy-five hands came over on the midnight train Tuesday night on the Georgia-Pacific road, and stopped in the city. Today it was ascertained the negroes had refused to go to the work on the railroad extension, and are now in the city idle.

The negroes claim to have been promised.

The negroes claim to have been promised The negroes claim to have been promised \$1.25 a day with a house to live in, besides a good drink of rye whisky every day. When they landed in the city they were told that they would get ninety cents a day and would have to pay fifty cents a day for house rent. The contractors would take them a hundred miles in the woods and leave them to be exten to be written as the wild arised. The white men eat all miles in the woods and leave them to be eaten up by wild animals. The white men eat all the little negroes that were brought to the works and no whisky was ever seen where the works are. This story frightened the negroes so hadly that all refused to go to the scene of such wee, and they are now idle, walking about the city. They say they would rather starve than eat pine knots. SOUTH CAROLINA GOSSIP.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18.-[Special.]-

During the past month there has been a la-mentable dearth of news—a woful scarcity of

Comment and General Gossip Caught on th

noteworthy happenings at Carolina's fair capi-tal. Dismal has been the lot of the newsgather during this season of stagnation and dullness, and fortunate indeed was he who could, either by ingenuity or hard work, supply the readers of his journal with anything like a sumptuous or inviting feast of facts or fancy. Somewhat tired of this monotony and quietude, I resolved one day, about a week since, to take a hurried jaunt through the northeastern part of South Carolina in quest of news. The resolution formed, I lost no time in executing it. While the sun was still glowing red just above the tops of old Lexington's hills, I entered one of the magnificent assenger ceach es of the Atlantic Coast line Taking a comfertable position in one of the few unoccupied seats, I had scarcely settled down when off dashed the train, following closely on the heels of the down passenger train of the South Carolina railway. There is a sharp rivalry between these two competing lines to the sea. The distance from Columbia to Charleston by the South Carolina is just 130 miles, while the distance by the Atlantic Coast line its rival is seven and one third Coast line, its rival, is seven and one-third miles greater. The schedules of the two roads are identical—the down passenger train of both leaving the capital simultaneously at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. There is a little feeling of participation of the propounced givenly between partisanship, a pronounced rivalry between the officials of the respective lines. This feel-ing is more intense among the locomotive drivers, the conductors, the wood-passers and the train-hands than it is with the higher officials, but it fills the breast of every one of them from the presidents down to the cargreasers. Without disparaging the merits of the older railway—the South Carolina was one of the very first constructed in the United States-vet it is but just to state the superior merits of its young competitor. Despite the greater distance by the Coast Line route the travelling public begin to realize the advantages of this new and progressive line, and the passenger traffic improves steadily. Now, this is the favorite road with Colabians and Charlestonians. As both trains start about the same moment nearly every day, there is an exciting race between them.
They travel in sight of each other for a distance
of six or seven miles, and the locomotives put n their best work. When we drew out the union depot the South Carolina train was about half a mile ahead of us. This distance was overcome, and the two trains were just about even when the two tracks off at right angles and were lost to sight. But for some time after the close of the race we could descry in the distance a filmy thread of black smoke as it circled about the pine trees and gradually melted out of view, merging with the clouds. We proceeded with

merging with the clouds. We proceeded with unabated speed till Sumter was reached, when I disembarked.

DR. ARMSTRONG'S CASE.

When about half way between Columbia and Sumter a very dignified and severe appearing gentleman, attred in the habilaments of a high church Episcopalian, took a seat beside me and politely intimated his desire to the second of the second o enter into conversation. He proved a most winsome gentleman and a delightful traveling companion. He informed me that he was a minister of the established church of England and his church was situa-ted near Grimsby. He gave me his card, which contained his name in his own handminister established which contained his hame in his own hand-writing, as follows: "Benjamin Mossip, Grims-by, England." He had just come from New Orleans via: At ta. Said he, early in the conversation: pained to learn the ter-mination of the Armstrong trial. It was my earnest hope that he would have been wholly exculpated and restored to his charge. I heard Dr. Armstrong in the pulnit two years heard Dr. Armstrong in the pulpit two years ago, and he impressed me as an extraordinary man. His piety and fervor and manly-directness won my esteem incontinently. Notwithness won my esteem incontinently. Notwith-standing the finding of the court and the judgment of the bish-op, Dr. Armstrong seems in the eyes of the world a man worthy to pursue his high calling. It was my purpose to call upon him and express my condolence and assure him of my unwavering esteem, but during my brief stay in Atlanta was disinclined to intrude upon him in his humiliation and sor row. "It" continued my companion, "the doors of the church are closed against him, let him come to England and take orders anew in our church and it will not be long before his robust piety, forceful preaching and great learning will assert themselves and reinstate him in the exalted position he should occupy." Mr. Mossip, who is a literateur of some note, is writing a series of articles for a British re-view. I happened to have with me several copies of late issues of THE CONSTITUTION containing the detailed reports of the Armstrong case. These I gave my distinguished strong case. These I gave my distinguished fellow-traveler, and when the train drew away from Sumter. I saw that he was ab

sorbed in perusing the paper.
A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY. "I am very much pleased to see you, Colonel Youmans; glad you are going on this train," said a man dressed in a buff suit, as he held out his hand. I shook the hand, but informed the gentleman that he had made a mistake Later on, one of the railway employes like-wise accosted me, and him, too, I had to dis-abuse of the impression that I was the dis-thiguished United States district attorney. I thnguished United States district attorney. I had not proceeded more than a hundred yards after leaving the railway station in Sumter, when one of the old citizens, who should have known better, addressed me as "Colonel Youmans." The most annoying feature of this mistaken identity business happened that night when, thirsty and tired, I sought a "sample room" for the purpose of getting a glass of apollinaris. "Good evening Colonel Youmans," spoke the accommodating and polite bar tender, "I presume you will take the same thing—brandy and soda." "My good fellow," rejoined I, "this thing is getting somewhat monotonous. I feel highly honored to be mistaken for so good and great a man as Colonel Youmans, and I only wish I possessed one-tenth of his brains, only wish I possessed one-tenth of his brains but"_"Oh, I see my mistake," interrupted the compounder of drinks, "You must really pardon me, sir.

don me, sir."

A BRACE OF FAMOUS DUELLING PISTOLS.
As I was about to leave the bar I spied upon the counter an open case containing two most formidable weapons. "You see these pistols?" remarked a gentleman. "Well, they are the ones used in the celebrated duel between Colonel Cash and Colonel Shannon, a few years the letter was shed deed." I evam Colonel Cash and Colonel Shannon, a lew years ago, when the latter was shot dead." I examined them, and almost shuddered at their touch. They contain a bore as large as most rifles, and are indeed ugly looking toys. I was informed that they had been used previously in seven duels and had dealt death to one of the combitants in each complication. dealt death to one of the combitants in each conflict. They possess a very thrilling history I was told, but nobody present seemed convenant with it, and I could not find their present owner, General E. W. Moise, who happened to be out of town. I shall investigate this subject and some day will write a bloodthis subject and some day will write a curling narrative for the edification readers of THE CONSTITUTION. But I can not now dismiss the theme without adverting to a very curious as well as interesting piece of history connected with duelling in South Carolina. Anterior to the fatal meeting between Colonel Cash and Colonel Shannon duelling was fash-ionable and frequent with the chivalrous sons ionable and frequent with the chivalrous sons of the Palmetto state. To avenge a wrong or to punish a real or fancied affront the advocates of the duello would repair to the field of honor and indulge in a harmless pistol practice, using each other for targets. These duels were decidedly more ludicrous than dangerous, the mortality among the professors of the code being wofully small. In days gone by, the professional duellist in this state had no difficulty in having his life insured. Owing to their longevity insurance, companies reto their longevity insurance, companies re-garded them as the best class of risks. They had a peculiar knack of avoiding injury them-selves, and of knowing how not to inflict it on

others The merit of the expert duellist consisted not in his ability to plug his opponent at the most vulnerable point, but to miss him as scientifically as possible. He was regarded as a very slovenly artist who could display such poor workmanship as to wound his adversary. This is why, previous to the deadly combat between Colonel Cash and Colonel Shannon, the practice of settling disputes at the pistol's point was so fascinating and harmless a pastime in South Carotling disputes at the pistol's point was so fascinating and harmless a pastime in South Carolins. But the killing of Colonel Shannou,
who was shot through the heart by his
earnest and practiced adversary, invested
duelling with a seriousness which appalled
its votaries, and from that moment
the practice came to an end. Not one duel has
occurred in this state since that memorable
and fateful meeting, and it is exceedingly
doubtful a nether another will occur. Indeed,
with us now a duelist is looked upon as a common murderer, for the law places the two in the with us now a duelist is looked upon as a com-mon murderer, for the law places the two in the same category. Therefore, these deadly duel-ing pistols which I inspected in the Sumter barroom, and around which clings so romantic and thrilling a history, will henceforth be divested of their terrors and esteemed only as divested of their terrors and control relics of a barbarous era in our history.

I. E. O.

THE JOYCE MURDER.

The Story of a Famous Trial in North

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 18.—[Special.]— Since the 5th of the present month the most notable criminal trial that has ever occurred in the history of this section of the state has been in progress in this city. The defendants are William H. Jones and Frank P. Jones, his son, charged with the murder of a fam-ily of four persons. The courtroom has been daily filled with an eager crowd of listeners, auxious to hear the solution of the mystery, whether it was simply a terrible accident or a most horrible crime, and if the latter, to watch with keen interest the steps taken by the state to fix the perpetration of the murder and arson upon the defendants.

On the 4th day of April of last year the information reached this city that Perrin Joyce, an aged and respectable plants. an aged and respectable planter, together with his whole family, had been burned with his house. The Joyce home was an humble dwelling, built after the fashion common with the pioneers of this section—a log-house, eighteen feet wide and twenty-four feet long, a story and a half, brick chimney, with large hearthstone and firenless expressive of hospitality. stone and fireplace expressive of hospitality. Such was the habitation of these inoffensive farmer people. It was located some fourteen miles west of this city, near the valley of Hominy creek, and in a little cove which, facing the northeast, catches the first beams of the morning sun. As one gazes on this little valley, under the shadow of the mountains that bound it, one cannot fail to feel the violent contrast there is between crime and the peacefulness that seems to fall like a benediction upon the scene. On Saturday, the 4th of April, the startling intelligence of the destruction of a whole family became current among the neighbors of the deceased, and the following morning—Sunday—brought the coroner and an immense number of people to the scene. There were the smoldering ruins of honest, industrious, frugal old Perrin Joyce's home, and among the ashes the bones of him self, Margaret Joyce, his daughter, Mary Rice, and a boy, a grandchild of the old man. The coronial verdict was murder at the

hands of parties to the jury unknown. It was rumored at the time that old man Joyce had silver and gold in his possession a short time before the burning. Hence suspicion of rob-bery for money was directed to some negroes. bery for money was directed to some negroes. They were arrested, and no proof being found against them they were released. Months went by. No clue of any perpetrator could be pointed out. Much was the question discussed as to whether it were possible for all four of these people accidentally to burn up in their beds. Most who spake of the matter thought this impossible. Rewards were offered by the governor, by the country and by private indigovernor, by the county and by private individuals. Detectives went to work. In August wo citizens, among the most prominent in their section of the county, were arrested, to he astonishment of all save the detectives and

a few others, and were lodged in jail here charged with the terrible crime.

Miss Mary Rice, one of the victims, lived at Perrin Joyce's. She had said a few weeks before the tragedy, that one of the sons of defendant William H. Jones, had made a felonious assault upon her. She said she would ious assault upon her. She said she would have him indicted. This was the starting point for the detectives. The industry and skill of the detectives aided by the efforts of eitizens in the community where the tragedy vitnesses. The defeuse have had an equal number, hence the time consumed in the trial The state introduced testimony to show that the senior defendant said Mary Rice sh or could) never testify against a son of his in court; that tracks seen near the site of Joyce's house, corresponded with tracks made by the defendants it coming from a certain board pile where they say they had been at work, and which was on the mountain side, just above the scene of the tragedy; that the junior defendant was seen putting out the tracks made by him and his father leading from the board pile; that one prisoner, on the night of the incarceration of defendants, heard one defendant say, "If we had come the instead of coming by the board pile, would never have mistrusted us." Whi the other hand, the defense have introduced witnesses to show that Jones, Sr., said Mary Rice never could testify against his son, for (as the popular notion is) she would not be worthy of belief; that the tracks seen near the house place, while similar, are not identical with the tracks of defendants; that the junior defendant walked in tracks in the ploughed ground, and leading from board pile, because he was returning to board pile, and not because he was returning to board pare, and as-for the purpose of obliterating tracks; that, as to the conversation in jail, they simply meant that if they had gone the road, instead of going through the field, on their way from board pile, they would not have been thus board pile, they would not have been thus charged with this crime. All the evidence is circumstantial, and the most unbounded interest manifests itself in regard to the case in all its almost endless details.

AN INTERESTING SUIT. An Adopted Child Complicates Life Insur-

An interesting law suit is now pending in the courts here. A few years ago a gentleman named J. M. Ingles married in this city a widow who had under her charge a little adopted daughter. In the course of time Ingles and his wife became very much attached to the child, and both regarded it with the same feelings of affection as it it had been their own. It was by all the ties of love and endearment one of the family. The husband joined the Knights of Honor, and took out in that order a policy for \$2,000, payable in the event of his death to his wife. It happened, however, that policy for \$2,000, payable in the event of his death to his wife. It happened, however, that the latter was the first to pass away. A short while afterwards he himself fell suddenly dead upon the street of heart disease. A guardian for the child was duly appointed, Captain Thomas M. Steger, a well known attorney, who also acted as administrator of the effects of the deceased. Application was duly made to the lodge for the amount of the rolling for of the deceased. Application was duly made to the ledge for the amount of the policy for the benefit of the adopted child. The constitution of the order says, in case the insurer dies, the money goes to the family of the insurer. Ingles had no heirs at law. A bill was filed against the Knights of Honor asking that the law be so construed as to force the payment of the money to the child, who is quite needy. The chancellor decided for the complainants, whereupon the Knights of Honor attempted, by writ of error or supersedia, to take the matter to the supreme court. dia, to take the matter to the supreme court. As yet, however, nobody has been secured to go on the bond for appeal. It is not known what will become of the case.

The Nashville Cowhiding.

The Nashville Cowhiding.

Nashville, Tenn., March 18.—[Special.]—

Mis. Mary Kiber, who cowhided George H.

Whalley, on the streets Tuesday, was today indicted by the grand jury on a charge of aseult and battery. W. B. Wallwork, who accompanied Mrs. Kiber, and who invited Whalley out of his saloon, was also indicted as a co-defendant. Whalley will enter suit for \$20,000 against Mrs. Kiber and Wallwork.

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DISORDERED LIVER, From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their aristenes: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sich Handache, fullness after catting, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Love spirits, A feeling of having neglect, some duty, Dizziness, Fintering at the Heart, Dots before the gres, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT's PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skinand a vigorous body. TUTT's PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interiers with daily work and are a perfect. ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. novio-dawkly sun wed iri t coln rm wo h

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the Liver, Bilicamess, Nerrous Dyspesis, tion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipationer, Eractations and Barning of the (soundtimes called Heartburn), Miasma, Bloody Flux, Chills and Fever, Breakbot Exhaustion before or after Fevers, Chrown Chross, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Fonl Irregularities incidental to Funnies, Bearling Headache, Constitution of the Christian Bearling State of the Christian Bearling St Irregularities incidental to Females, Bearing-down Pains, Back-STADIGER'S AURANTI ache, &c., &c. CURE all diseases of the LIVER, it canges up completion from a wary your tings, to a ruddy, healthy color. It entirely removes low, gloomy spirits. It is one of the BECT AL-TERATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE SLOOD, and IS A VALUABLE TONIO.

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MATT O'BRIE

NEW ORLEANS, respondence.]-1 of these many

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St. Charles street.
theatre is used at the is—of course "free parquette is already the dress circle. He ed by the fairer sex. On the stage we nudience, a large diameter; the side clean and clear as gotten. They are out of which roll lithese are the num the immense whee commission. Generally shoulders and wheel in charge, a ing shoulders and wheel in charge, a everybody on the On the left of lights is a smallinto this they are with tin tubes al lead pencil and plainer, as I will describe the wheel No. I, for card bearing the thing being 1 of each whee take hold of No. 1, and turn is and then reverse No. 1, and turn if and then reverse Beauregard hims back and forth. 'now well mixed, Generals Early at and Beauregard takes a position to one and Gene other, but at oppdifferent gentler etc., take their Now they are and memorandu interested who evening papers.

Now for the pr Boy puts his out a small tin No. 2, who ope box at his feet the number-hands it to No. loud voice boy at wheel General Be drops tube in prize—say "c
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MATT O'BRIEN IN NEW ORLEANS

The Well Known Irish Philosopher and Poet Describes a Monthly Drawing,

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—I have visited New Orleans for log these many years—and at every visit resolved that I would witness the drawing of the far-famed Louisiana lottery, and invariably missed it for other and greater attractions. terday, however, was dreary and drizzly, and having no where else to go, I strolled into the Academy of Music and at last saw the modus operandi

Knowing there are thousands of your readers who would like to see it, I, in the absence of their ability to be present, concluded that an account of it, as seen by me, would be in-teresting reading. Let the reader enter with me the Academy of Music—a large theatre on St. Charles street. Either it or the St. Charles theatre is used at the drawing. The admission is of course "free" on this occasion. The parquette is aready crowded, so we'll go up in the dress circle. Here we find it pretty crowd-

ed by the fairer sex and their escorts.

On the stage we see, to the right of the audience, a large wheel about five feet in diameter; the sides are plate glass and as clean and clear as only plate glass can be

diameter; the sides are plate glass and as clean and clear as only plate glass can be gotten. They are just emptying in great bags out of which roll little tin boxes, or balls; in these are the numbers; they nearly half all the immense wheel. All this is watched by a commission. General Jubal Early, with stooping shoulders and long white beard, has this wheel in charge, and watches everything and everybody on the stage closely.

On the left of the audience near the footlights is a smaller wheel, with glass sides. Into this they are emptying large bags filled with tin tubes about the thickness of a large lead pencil and half as long. I saw these plainer, as I was on that side of the house. General Beauregard superintends this wheel and watches it as closely as "Old Jube" does wheel No. I, for in each of these tin tubes is a card bearing the amount of the prize. Everything being now in readiness, the door of each wheel is shut, two negroes take hold of the cranks on wheel No. I, and turn it around two or three times and then reverse the roll—meanwhile General Beauregard himself turns the smaller wheel back and forth. The tickets and prizes being now well mixed, two boys are blindfolded by Generals Early and Beauregard hen unlock the door, the boy takes a position near it—General Early next to one and General Beauregard next to the other, but at opposite sides of the stage, and the different gentlemen of the committee, clerks, etc., take their places, and all is ready.

Now they are about to begin. So lead pencils and memerandum cards are gotten out by the interested who cannot wait for publication of

and memorandum cards are gotten out by the interested who cannot wait for publication of evening papers. Some of them have their tickets in their hands, and as each number is

called refer to them to "see if it's my number."
Now for the procedure.

Boy puts his hand in wheel No. 1 and pulls out a small tin case, hands it to General Early. No. 2, who opens it, drops the casing into a box at his feet, and calls out in a weak voice the number—we'll say "67,554." He then hands it to No. 3. He calls it out in a very loud voice. While this is being done boy at wheel No. 2 hands a small tin tube to General Reauregard. The general opens it General Beauregard. The general opens it, drops tube in a box at his feet, calls out the prize—say "one hundred dollars"—then hands it to No. 3, who again calls it loudly. By this time No. 3 right and No. 3 left of chair in center of stage (in which No. 4 is seated) hand the ticket and the prize to No. 4, who rolls the two together in a tin tube and throws them into a box at his feet. This continues to the close, the only variation heigh in numbers and anto a box at his feet. This continues to the close, the only variation being in numbers and amount of prizes, \$100, \$200, \$300, \$500 and a \$1,600, are coolly called out with an indifference worthy of a hotel clerk, when he tells you "Your bill is \$21,80 for a day and half." So it goes then mixed in with these amounts are \$5,600, \$10,000, \$20,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, and we wonder when the capital prize will comethe pile in the prize wheel is diminishing, two or three fortunes have been given away. the pile in the prize wheel is diminishing, two or three fortunes have been given away. I watch General Beauregard's face as he mentally scans the numbers, to see if I can tell when he first sees the prize; but his face is as passive as when he gave the order which routed the feds. at Bull Run, and I forget all about the prize until my ears are startled by hearing him call "one hundred fifty thousand;" then No. 3 takes and calls out "one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

The only variation made is that they wait its being recorded—and again call out "ticket

its being recorded—and again call out "ticket 73,040 wins \$150,000"—and look as if they are vaiting for some one to go up and got it out of their way. The rest of the call is monotonous—and the bulk of the crowd leave. I waited until the last number was called, it drew \$1,000.00—and so ended the drawing of March 16th 15cf

'Twas funny to hear the comments: "I'm all O.K. Got a hundred." "I Johnny! I got de 'proximation!" "Well, I'm ahead," etc. Then everybody rushed off to lunch, for 'twas near 3 o'clock, and we'd been sitting there since 11. Some eat turkey, and some eat crackers; some drank champagne, and some drank water; some won, some lost—but all resolve to "try it again." and among the latter was again," and among the latter was
Yoor strooly, MATT O'B.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

Recollections of the Great Commander by a Member of His Staff.

STAUNTON, Va.—There is so much of the quaint and picturesque about Staunton, seated so modestly in the lap of an ampitheater of lofty hills, that I am moved to wonder why it has not long since become a favorite resort of northern tourists. Staunton, geographically speaking, is located at the head of the beautiful valley of the Shenandosh, the granary of the southern confederacy. Its population is not far from 5,000. It, and the country contiguous thereto, was settled anterior to the revolution by that hardy, sturdy race that has done so much for American civilization—the Scotch Irish. When Virginia decided to join her fortunes with the southern confederacy, Staunton promptly furnished her quota of soldiers for the defense of the infant government. In less than six hours after the ordinance of secession passed the Richmond speaking, is located at the head of the beauti ernment. In less than six nours after the ordinance of secession passed the Richmond convention she had troops enroute for Harper's Ferry to engage in its capture. It was from the sturdy Scotch Irish race of this region that the famous Stonewall brigade was largely recruited, which en so many historic fields contributed so much to carry the name and fame of Thomas Junathan Jackson to the utfame of Thomas Jonathan Jackson to the µt-termost ends of the civilized world. I called on Major Jed Hotchkiss at his hill-

side home in the suburbs of the tow for the purpose of learning something about the personality of Jackson. It is from the two of his residence that you get an excellent view of those unique mountainous twins which tower grandly to the southward—Betsy Bell and Mary Gray. The interesting legend connected with them I have not here time or space to relate. Hotchkiss was topographical engineer on Jackson's staff. No one in this region knew Jackson better than he. If the grim and stern old Scotch Presbyterian fighting descene ever leaned, on an arm it was space to relate. Hotchkiss was topographical engineer on Jackson's staff. No one in this region knew Jackson better than he. If the grim and stern old Scotch Presbyterian fighting deacon ever leaned on an arm it was Hotchkiss's. And, by the way, Hotchkiss is something of a character himself. In physique he is a stalwart; height, six feet, weight 225 pounds, full bearded and gray-eyed; nose shaped like imperial Casar's, and in spite of his 65 years a man of wonderful activity and maivelous energy, imagine from fhis quick, nervous, positive way of saying things that he has absorbed many of Jackson's characteristics. He is a man of more than ordinary intellectual endowments. He was a yankee school teacher, who drifted down to Staunton some years previous to the war from near Binghampton, N. Y. He was reared on a farm near that town and like many another yankee farmer's lad, took naturally to teaching for a livelihood. He founded an academy at Staunton for boys, which flourished. One of his professors was the well known Presbyterian divine, Dr. Bartlett, of Washington. It was largely through Hotchkiss's influence that that eminent gentleman's attention was directed toward the ministry. Hotchkiss is a practical surveyor and a learned geologist. Previous to the war he had, by reason of these qualifi-

cations, become thoroughly acquainted with the scenes on which Jackson won his greatest the scenes on which Jackson won his greatest friumphs. It was on account of his topographical knowledge, energy, reliability and endurance that Jackson detailed him on his staff. He needed a man of iron and-he found him in Hotchkiss. He it was who wrote the book bearing his name on the battle of Chancellorsville. It will be a standard work for all time on that battle. His maps of the field are gems of perfection. The work is the arsenat from which all subsequent writers—Doubleday and others—have largely drawn their material without due credit to the author.

"Tell me something about Jackson," I said after a brief preliminary conversation on general topics.

eral topics.

"Well, what do you want to know?" he replied good maturedly.

"How he looked and acted and incidents of his campaign.

"Jackson was a rather ordinary looking man in repose," replied the major. "He was the last man in the world a stranger would pick out for a military genius. He was well formed, of medium height and weight and inclined to the tactiturn. Oh, yes, he was abrupt and yet polite enough in his answers, provided you asked him questions not connected with his plans and movements. His features were not especially expressive unless aroused, or when engaged in giving orders in battle. In such a crisis his expression underwent a sudden change. His gray eyes snapped and flamed fire; his thin lips became bloodless; his form, hitherto bowed, suddenly became firmly erect. He issued his orders sententiously and with rapidity. Somehow he impressed his subordinates that it was a dangerous thing to disobey him. He was a rigid disciplinarian. And yet he was kindly disposed. No officer ever ventured familiarity with him. The private soldiers, however, took a great many liberties with him. The only notice he ever took of them was to smile in his grim way. He had little or no sense of humor. His nature was serious, sombre, selfabsorbed. Yes, he was piously inclined, but his piety was of an unostentatious nature. "Jackson was a rather ordinary looking man absorbed. Yes, he was piously inclined, but his piety was of an unostentatious nature. There was nothing of cant about him. I can-not better describe him than by saying that he

was a man who was always thoroughly in earnest in all that he did and said."
"Relate some incidents connected with his great turning movement when he surprised Howard and rolled up Hooker's right wing at

Chancellorsville."

"At the direction of Jackson and Lee, I had, some time previous to Hooker's appearance at Chancellorsville, mapped that region in an-ticipation of a battle. When Hooker had fairly formed his lines of battle, the question at once arose in Jackson's mind how to get around Hooker's front unobserved, and on to his right and rear. I was detailed to find a secret path by which this could be done. I prosecuted my search diligently, and was after many hours rewarded by finding a road that had been cut through the forest for the purpose of hauling wood to the well-known furnace directly in Hooker's front. I refurnace directly in Hooker's front. I re-turned promptly with my information after carefully reconnoitering the position of Hooker's right wing. It was early in the morning. I found Lee and Jackson sitting together on a cracker-box, near the junction of the plank and furnace roads, in close and earnest conversation. I drew a cracker-box a few feet away and spread out my maps upon it, on which I traced the secret path already mentioned. Jackson rose abruptly and walked over to me. I explained to him the situation. General Lee followed him soon after and glanced at the map. Then turning to Jackson, said: 'What do you propose to do, general?' 'March right around here, sir,' regeneral? 'March right around here, sir,' replied Jackson, tracing on the map with his finger the route he proposed to take. 'What force do you propose to take with you?' asked Lee. 'My own corps,' replied Jackson. 'Well, won't that leave me restrictions. won't that leave me pretty weak in case Hooker should make a vigorous demonstra-tion on my front? 'You will have to hold your ground until I can reach his flank,' senyour ground thtil I can reach his flank, sententiously replied Jackson. 'Very well then. When do you propose to move?' 'At once.' With that reply Jackson mounted his horse and put his corps into motion. The result is known. Had he not been wounded Hooker must have been ruined. I had discovered a path leading to his rear. Jackson was about to put his columns in motion to cut off his retreat when wounded. I was within a few feet of him when he fell from his horse. On his deathbed he was as calm and fearless as in his deathbed he was as calm and fearless as in life. In his death passed from earth one of the greatest soldiers of any age." L. D. S.

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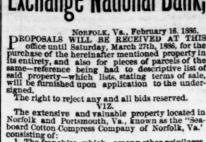
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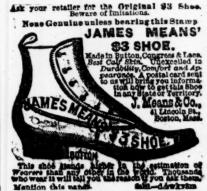
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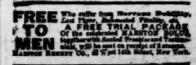
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THE CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAILS THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER TH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. HE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS IDING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN

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Atlanta, Ga

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 19, 1896.

Indications for Atlanta and Geor gia: Warmer and fair weather South Atlantic and East Gulf States Slightly warmer; southerly winds, fair nep. Slightly warmer, southerly warmer, weather, except occasional light rains on the

TEXAS and Pacific trains are moving again. By consent of all parties in the trouble the matter of settlement is to be left to the United States court.

THE German press is attacking France and stirring up partisan feeling that may lead to something serious. The two coun tries seem to have an inclination to disagre on all matters.

THE East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad is about to pass from under the hands of a receiver. Its sale has been ordered by the United States court, to take place on the 25th of May next. The sale is to satisfy a claim of the Central Trust company of New York.

THE Carrollton massacre is one of the most horrible and revolting butcheries that has occurred in this country in many years. and the perpetrators of the deed should be found and punished to the full extent of the law. The whole proceeding of the mob seems to have been deliberate and prearranged. It is true that some of the ne groes on trial were bad characters, but there is no excuse whatever that can be offered that will in any way extenuate the enormity of the offense.

SENATOR BROWN yesterday made pointed argument in the senate in sustain ing the president's position in refusing to comply to the senate's demand for private papers. Senator Brown's remarks are always listened to with interest by his fellow senators, and his speech yesterday was particularly interesting and full of logical and sound reasoning. The fight against the president has been virtually whipped, and the sooner Mr. Edmunds realizes it the bet-

A Party of Brave Women.

The wreck of the steamship Oregon is still the talk of the day.

The minor incidents of the wreck are be ginning to come out, and they are by far the most interesting part of the story.

It appears that after the collision, when it became apparent that the ship was rapidly going to the bottom, the usual panic ensued among the passengers. The men were completely unnerved. They scrambled for the boats, and if they did not actually shove the women aside, they did not give them the preference.

And what was the conduct of these weak and helpless women at a time when death seemed almost inevitable? According to the published accounts of the disaster they were comparatively cool, and even dignified. They did not join the men in their rush for the boats: they did not faint or scream, or get in anybody's way. The Tribune says of

The women passengers of the Oregon were prob ably quite average specimens of their sex. There is no reason to regard them as exceptional. But they acted with a gentle, quiet, self-abnegation beautiful to contemplate, and they did not appea to have to put any compulsion upon themselves to do this. The explanation, of course, is not far to seek. Women are, as a rule, far less selfish than men; far more altrustic, to borrow a word from the evolutionary terminology. Their lives are spent in self-sacrifice very frequently. They learn to think more of others them thouselves. And thouse more of others than themselves. And though some pessimists have latterly broached the hereti-cal assertion that modern social ways and educational arrangements were gradually diminishing the most attractive and lovely characteristic of woman, the case of the Oregon proves how idle such an apprehension really is, by demonstrating that in danger, in the face of death, the calm cour-age and sweet unselfishness of the "suppressed sex" put them as far above the tyrant man as they are, incontestably, in minor matters of tact and taste, grace and the amenities of life.

This tribute to the heroines of the Oregon would not be complete without a word in commendation of the judgment they displayed in a trying hour. The calm patience of these women was sensible. It made the task of getting them into the boats much easier, and lessened the dangers incident to such a hurried transfer.

"Cosmopolitan" Dialect.

We find the following report of an interview with Mr. George W. Cable going the rounds of our exchanges: "How is it, Mr. Cable, that you have dropped

hern accent in speaking?" "Well, I did it simply by studying to avoid it I preferred to be cosmopolitan in speech, rather than provincial or local. The southerners have a pecuprovincial or local. The southerners have a peculiar way of making a pause on the synlables of a word, instead of at the end. Now, for instance, take the word constellation. The southerner will pronounce it constellation, pausing and drawing out the sound on lation. Frequently in words of two syllables, they will make the sound on the first syllable, as st-a-tement, instead of statement. By these peculiar pronunciations a southern man is easily distinguished.

"Often in conversation now I forget and go back to the old way of pronunciation. The conditions of a country cause certain characteristics in speech which become so marked that a native, wherever

which become so marked that a native, wherever he goes, can be detected by his pronunciation. The New Englanders and down easters are as marked in their peculiar pronunciation as the southern-

All this is very funny and very peculiar. It shows that our distinguished southern novelist is conforming and reforming with a rapidity that is little less than spectacular in its results. His reforms, projected and embryonic, are supposed to embrace everything in this country. No doubt the atmos phere of reform is good for his health, but it is characteristic of reformers that they will not let their neighbors alone.

THE CONSTITUTION admires Mr. Cable as a novelist, but it does not admire his tendencies toward reform. Take his latest one, for instance: Why should any self-respecting American seek to acquire a "cosmopolitan" prenunciation or speech? There are differences of pronunciation in different parts of this great country, but how does this seri-

onaly affect the lives and liberties of the cits of this glorious union?

It is true the southerner has a peculiar way of pronouncing his words—we do not mean the reader of this, but some other southerner—but his peculiarities are not disagreeable. Certainly they are not disagreea-ble to himself, his family and his friends, and there is no reason that we can see why he should desire to conform to what Mr. Cable vaguely calls the "cosmopolitan" stan-dard—there is no reason why he should re-

THE CONSTITUTION is of the opinion that the spectacle of Mr. Cable reforming his speech is infinitely more peculiar-and funnier, too-than his pronunciation, or than the pronunciation of any southerner. He is somewhat too sensitive in regard to an unimportant matter. In this American nation, if a man is honest and self-respecting, it is no great matter whether he uses one dialect or another, or whether he employs Mr. Cable's celebrated "cosmopolitan" dialect.

We have not observed that the northern people who have settled in the south since war are in any great hurry to conform to the pronunciation they hear around them, neither do they affect the "cosmopolitan" dialect. Our advice is not worth much in a matter of this kind, but we think Mr. Cable would do well to stick to his native pronunciation. It is no disgrace to him in this country.

Nevertheless, if he persists in making a change, we trust he will go to Washington and take a course of lessons under Congressman Tommy Reed, of Maine, who uses his trained proboscis as a speaking tube,

JOSEPH COOK, of Boston, is angry with the prince of Wales. If Joseph wants to utterly erush his royal nibs, he should send him the reports of his lectures, with their preludes, interludes, eludes and crankudes.

THE Graphic prints a portrait of W. H. Barnum side by side with some lovely fashion cuts. This shows that the democratic party has not gone anywhere to stay away.

DUBING the coroner's inquest over Mingo Jack, the negro who was lynched at Eatonton, N. Y., a few nights ago, Editor Coffin, of the Advertiser, was asked to explain what he meant by his editorial opposing an investigation of the case. The editor spoke up spiritedly, and said he was proud of his editorial He was glad that Mingo Jack had been lynched, and believed that his slayers had committed no crime. He heard the cries of the negro when he was being clubbed to death. and remarked: "There, that negro is getting what he deserves." When asked if he was aware that he was guilty of contempt of court Editor Coffin said he was not, and in very emphatic language expressed his intention to write and speak as he pleased. He was told

THE house, if it expects to do anything, should re-enact the rules it changed and settle

SEVERAL well meaning old duffers in Bos ton and New York have organized political societies for the publication and distribution of papers and pamphlets bearing upon the high er grades of political and economic subjects. Their object is to instruct the rising generation in the principles of statesmanship. course this is labor thrown away. The aver age citizen who goes into politics merely de sires to know how to capture more votes than the other man, and how to get away with the boodle. Then it is a mistake suppose that the masses can interested in political studies. They get their politics from the gang they run with, and their enthusiasm from the grog shop on the corner. When they want facts they read fic tion. The dime novels and the story papers have more to do with the political education of the people than our spectacled dummies imagine. Even the strikers have got into the fiction. New York cheap publishing houses are turning out immense editions of ten-cent novels in which the hero is a striker. Six of the largest houses are at work on strike fic tion. Two of the rival story papers are printing 1,000,000 copies each of sheets containing the opening chapters of strike novels. In dians, detectives and the wild west have to take a back seat just now.

IT seems to us that there ought to be some sort of a democratic jubilee in this country. The announcement is made that George William Curtis is satisfied with the administra-

HERE is a nice little dime novel romano At Waco, Texas, Mr. Clay Cobb saw Mrs. Culpepper, a charming widow. It was a case of love at sight. After four hours acquaintance the two married. The happy pair took lodgings at the hotel, but in the course of an hour Mr. Cobb slipped out and left town. His tearful bride still awaits his return, but as Mr. Cobb is reported to be arranging for a divorce suit she is likely to be disappointed. The trouble is alleged to consist in the fact that Mrs. Culpepper's former husband is still living, and his wife omitted to obtain a divorce before she rushed into her second marriage.

THE republicans of Rhode Island will have only a two weeks' campaign. This is a very long campaign, considering that only propertyholding republicans are allowed to vote.

SEVERAL days ago an article appeared in THE CONSTITUTION from our Athens correspondent stating that those who had adver tised in or subscribed for an industrial journal, known as the Nashville Artizan, vere anxiously looking for Mr. Ray, the so liciting agent who had been there, or the paper. An injustice was then done Mr. Ray and the journal he represented. The full is sue of the paper for Athens was sent from the Artizan office and reached its destination in due time. We regret that the mistake oc-

MRS. LANGTRY has lost prestige in London but she has made money. And money in London is of more value than prestige least, prestige among the Bulls and Bullesse

curred.

THESE are dark days for the aristocracy. The disgrace of Sir Charles Dilke was followed by the exposure of the German countes who stole her rival's jewels at a ball, and this piquant incident is in turn equaled, if not eclipsed, by the downfall of Viscount Hinton. The viscount is the son and heir of Lord Poulett. He is of grand lineage. He is descended from the Poulett, committed Cardinal Wolseley in his early days to the stocks, and from the Poulett who was prison keeper to Mary Queen of Scots. But the viscount is a sorry dog. He became a vagabond at an early age, and associated with the vilest of the vile. He acted as a clown in a circus, and married one of the performers. Within the past few months he fell into the hands of two men b months he fell into the hands of two men be-longing to the "swell mob," much older than himself. They hired a public house in the suburbs of London, gave it a high sounding name, and placed the viscount in it. They printed gorgeous note paper and cards with his name and coronet, and on this they or-dered thousands of pounds worth of every de-

scription of furniture from the best houses. A reception was given, and soon after all the furniture was removed to some auction rooms and sold. The profits of the sale were shared with the viscount. The only receipt honestly acquired which he could produce was one for \$1,000 a year, which the house of lords in 1871, on the viscount's petition, forced his father to allow him, in order to support his title. The prospective peer is a coarse looking person. He trembled with fright when the entence came. The judge had left the question of fraud very open as to the noble pris-oner, but the jury-mainly composed of radicals—took a rather unprecedented course by adding to their verdict that he was "as guilty as his pals." He left the court much chicker hearted. His family name, once Paulett, is now in the peerage Poulette. The other deendants went away defiantly-possibly proud of their companion. The viscount's sentence is one year in prison at hard labor. In these common sense days rank counts for nothing when an offender tries to buck against an Eng-

DR. MARY WALKER has been arrested in Rhode Island for being a woman. The theory s that no woman should wear a pair of baggy pants,"

THERE is the biggest scandal of the season at Brownscotte, Texas. As the story goes, the Senora Zro Luz Gomez, wife of the Mexican general commanding at Zazatzan, ran away rith a young man named Zaragoza. The runaway wife is described as a tragical beauty, high-spirited and wonderfully fascinating. She took with her \$1,000 of her husband's funds, and with her lover made a rapid flight through Texas to New Orleans. In the meantime Luz Gomez, at Zazatzan, bewails the loss of his dizzy Zro, and curses Zaragoza. When we get a few more Zs we hope to give fuller

THE Philadelphia Press, which is very par ticular in making remarks, says that "the En peror William's chest has fallen in."

Some men would rather die than be abused. In a New York court some time ago a young lawyer was assigned to defend a prisoner. The criminal was on trial for a most brutal murder, and the crime was clearly proven. The murderer was a low and debased looking wretch, with a low forehead and great development of that part of the skull where are sup posed to lie the animal tendencies. His neck was very short, and his head was so sunken in his shoulders that one could easily imagine he had no neck at all. There seemed no chance for any other verdict than "murder in the first degree." On the final argument the counsel for the defense said to the jury: You cannot convict this man of murder in the first degree. If you do so, the sentence must be death; or, in other words, this man must be hung by the neck until he is dead." Then turning and pointing to the criminal, be continued: "You see such a senteuce would be incapable of execution. This man, as you can see, has no neck. Return a verdict that can be carried out. This man is a born monstrosity. Look at his head; no forehead, all hehind. Then he has no neck at all, and you cannot return a verdict of murder in the first degree, for such a verdict cannot be executed." The man was subsequently convicted of murder in the second degree. He demanded a new trial, saying he'd rather be hung than to escape on the ground that he was a total fool.

THEY have lots of fun in the Kentucky legislature. The other day Speaker Offutt took offense at a letter written by E. F. Madden the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, and moved to exclude him from the floor. Representative Scott objected on the ground that every day some member wanted to whip a reporter. was also made that Madden could not be excluded as an ex-member of the house. One member related the trouble he had experienced with a reporter, and boasted that he had called him "a d-d liar." After this the tide of business rolled smoothly along.

THE state librarian of New York has re cently come into possession of a book printed in London in 1680, and written by one Godwyn, a clergyman, dealing with early colonial times in Virginia. A considerable portion of the book is devoted to an argument against Christianizing the negroes, taken by Godwyn are as follows: 1. "The negroes are not men. 2. If they are men, entitled to the promises of either covenant 3. If they are of the children of Adam, still they are born under the curse of Ham, and are not entitled to any spiritual privileges. 4. You can do them no good, for they are incapa-ble of being made Christians. 5. If we should make them Christians, they would get such ideas of liberty and of their rights that they would murder us. 6. We did not come out here to make Christians, but to raise tobacco and make money." And they then add, "we should lose, beside, all their time on Sundays."

IT is said that Senator Jones, of Florida, believes he is a woman-killer. According to all accounts, he has not worried the Detroit woman to death.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

ACCORDING to the Louisville [Courier-Jour-nal Franklin, Kentucky, boasts a twenty-six year old grandmother. QUEEN VICTORIA has paid the bills for Princess Beatrice's wedding, \$25,000, and will not

ask parliament to give anything toward it.
"Mrs. LANGTRY," says a London gossip in the Chicago News, "is coming to America to live, and what is more, she is to marry Frederick Geb-hardt, whose love is far superior to his orthogra-nby"

ator Van Wyck and J. Sterling Morton have formed political alliance offensive and defensive; one of he objects of which is the re-election of the former

COLONEL THOMAS W. KNOX of Texas Siftings and Mr. Andrew F. Underhill, a New York petroleum broker, with a talent for verse, are at work in collaboration upon a new skit waich they will submit to Mr. Nat Goodwin.

THE Rev. Dr. Theodoric Pryor, of Virginia, father of General Roger A. Pryor, is in his sist year, and in the 54th year of his ministry. It is said "he preaches with as much frequency, fast-ness, fluency and force as he did forty years ago." GREENBACK CONGRESSMAN WEAVER, of lowa, is probably serving his last term in the

house, as the reapportionment now before the leg-islature adds a strong republican county to his dis-trict. He only claimed twenty-nine majority in MONSIEUR CHEVREUL, who is regarded as the most eminent of living French chemists, is now half way through his hundredth year. He still toils ten hours per day in his laboratory. life has been almost co-existent with the science of

A FARMER once called his cow "Zephyr," She seemed such an amiable hephyr. When the farmer drew near,

She kicked off his ear,
And now the old farmer's much dephyr.

—Minneapolis Tribune.

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, gives the latest proof that a king's stomach is but a man's stomach, and that a man's stomach is but a muscu-

stomach, and that a man's stomach is but a mucular bag with rebellious ways of its own. The much dined and much wined prince is now on "iron rations," and his allowance for dinner is the lean part of a mution chop with a bit of stale bread.

PRINCE NAPOLEON figures in Cora Pearl's memoirs as "Duke Jean." and the story of her relations with him is unbinshingly related, She says that she received from him hundreds of thousands of france, and a magnificent massion in the Rue des Eassins, costing nearly half a million

france, but that after 1870 he was able to do but M. DE MUNKACZY, the Hungarian painter

lives in Paris, and has a fine mansion on the nue du Villiers. His studio is superb. Its ce of carved oak is a marvel. Along one side of the buge room runs a gallery, also of carved oak. There is a huge fire-place. Before the large windows growing palm trees are placed. The Persian carpet on the floor is ankle deep, and rich curtains and portieres abound.

"POOR CARLOTTA," the once beautiful empress of Mexico, is reported as nearing the close of her tragic career at the old castle of Bouchot, her tragic career at the out caste of bottom, near Brussels. Happily, the tragedy which eighteen years ago blighted her life and darkened her reason, left her no remembrance of the horres through which she had passed; and she has dwelt since in an imaginary world of regal magnificence—an empress in bedlam.

MR. THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, has filed an application for a patent for his invention of telegraphing from a moving train. Last Octoof telegraphing from a moving train. Last October, not quite six months ago, a man named Lucius J. Phelps, of New York, obtained quietly from the patent office a patent for telegraphing from a train by inducting. His method is not quite the same as Mr. Edison's, for the latter telegraphs from the roof of the car to wires upon a pole, while Mr. Phelps proposes to lay a wire along the track between the rails and telegraph from the bottom of the car. The principle, however, is the same, and is broadly covered by Mr. Phelp's patent.

It is estimated by insurance companies that in the United States last year dwelling houses were

in the I'nited States last year dwelling houses were week. Country stores, three per day, with a los of [\$110,000 per week. Ten hotels burn weekly with a loss per year of \$4,000,000. Every other day a lumber yard goes up in smoke, each representin \$20,000. Forty-four cotton factories, the loss in each case being \$25,000; forty-three woollen mills a each case being \$25,000; forty-three woollen mills at \$25,000 each, and forty-two chemical works at \$27,000 each, were destroyed by fire last year. Forty-two boot and shoe factories were consumed, the loss being \$17,000 each. Theaters were lapped up by the flames at the rate of five per month, average loss, \$19,000. Only about half as many court-houses were destroyed, the cost of each being about \$20,000.

REV. SAM JONES, whatever his other charac teristics, has a truly scriptural regard for money If he is correctly reported, he says: "I have no us If he is correctly reported, he says: "I have no use whatever for money; I have all the money I want, My needs are supplied bountifully. My family is comfortable and happy, and I can't see what on earth I would do with money if I had it. A couple of hundred dollars in the bank is an abundance, and is all I have. As long as a man has plenty for his wife and children and himself be ought to be contented. I don't think the Lord sent me out in the world to make money; but he did send me out into the world to do good. As far as my wife is concerned, my life is insured for \$12,000, the interest on which, when I am gone, will be enough to keep her; and as for my children, I don't want to leave them one dollar. If they are of any account they won't need it; if they are no good, money would be a curse to them."

The popular jockeys. A reher and Wood, are

THE popular jockeys, Archer and Wood, are the income tax at £10,000 and £9.000 respectively. They appealed because they though the amount too great: and in these hard times many persons will agree with them; only the jockeys object on account of the assessment, and jockeys object on account of the assessment, and the others because of the income. The appea's having been put aside, it would seem that Archer and Wood really do make some £19,000 a year between them. No wonder the former is on the eve of giving a great ball at Newmarket, for which 400 invitations have been issued. A man must find some way to spend his money. Quite recently a music-hall singer died destitute who, up to the time of his filness, had been earning some £60 a week. One wonders whether the jockeys leave anything behind them. They are in a better postition for doing so than music-hall artists who only a verage a beggarly £2,500 a year.

THE WIT OF WOMEN. Bright Sayings that Fell from the Pretty

Feminine Lips.
Collected by Kate Sanborn.
If steamers are named the Asia, the Russia

A friend said to the sister of President Cleveland

as she was leaving Buffalo for Washington: "I hope you will hail from Buffalo." "Oh, you expect me to hail from Buffalo and reign in Washington." If the Venus de Medici could be animated into ife, women would only remark that her waist is rge.—Ouida. We shall be perfectly virtuous when there is no

One loves to talk of one's self so much that one never thres of tete-a-tete with a lover for years. That is why a devotee likes to be with her confessor. It is for the pleasure of talking of one's self-even though speaking evil.—Mme. de Seviene.

self—even though spearing orthogonal vigne.
When you wish to affirm anything, you always call God to witness because He never contradicts you.—Queen of Roumania.
Her neck and arms were as naked as if she had never eaten of the tree of knowledge of good and evit.—Jane Carlyle.
Judge no one by his relations, whatever criticisms you pass upon his companions. Relations, like features, are thrust upon us; companions, like elothes, are more or less our own selection.—Kate Field.

Marryin' a man ain't like settin' along side of him nights and hearing him talk pretty; that's the fust prayer. There's lots an' lots o' meetin' after that.—Rose Terry Cooke. No! I ain't one to see the cat walking into the dairy and wonder what she's come after.—George Eliot.

What would you do in time of war if you had e suffrage?" asked Horace Greely of Mrs. Stanthe suffrage?" asked Horace Greely of Mrs. Stanton, "Just what you have done, Mr. Greely; stay at home and urge the others to go and fight," re-Midle. Mars, a favorite of the theater Français,

Mdle Mars, a favorite of the theater Francais, offended the Gardes de Corps, and they went to the theater to hiss her down. She came to the edge of the stage and, referring to the fact that they never went to war, said: "What has Mars to do with the Gardes de Corps?" "Pray," said an army officer, who had been on guard duty in Washington seventeen years, to Miss Cleveland, "what do ladies find to think about besides dresses and parties?" "The heroic deeds of our modern army officers," replied Miss Cleveland. A lady once told me she could always know when she had taken too much wine at dimer-her husband sjokes began to seem funny. "Have you seen Mrs. — lately "-a lady who did all the talking. "So, I had to give up her actualisatione. I tried for two years to tell her something in particular."

They Needed Covering.

John Ellsworth, in Chicago Mail. Sam Jones' opposition to dancing reminds me of a story a friend of mine tells of an old Irish me of a story a friend of mine tells of an old frish Methodist minister, who resided in Pennsylvania some fifty years ago. He was what was called a circuit preacher, and often took occasion to preach against dances and dancing. Once, while he was absent on his circuit, his daughter, a beautiful young lady, accepted an invitation to a ball at the house of a very respectable neighbor; but just as she was ready to start for the ball room her father unexpectedly returned home, and she, like a dutiful child, went to the room where her father was warming himselfbefore a huge log-fire, and humbly begged for permission to attend the party. The old minister sternly refused her request. She then threw off a large woolen shawl in which she had been inclosed, showing him that she had prepared for the occasion, and again begged of him to let her go, assuring him that she never again would ask such a favor, and added that the proceeds of the ball would be appropriated to a very "charitable" object. "And," said she, "father, you always preach that charity covers a multitude of sins." The young lady wore a dress of very gauzy material, which was several inches too short in the upper end. The old man, with a regular Irish grin on his face, eyed his daughter from head to foot, and said, "fane, I believe I shall let you go, for you really need this covering." Methodist minister, who resided in Pennsylvania

Life in the City of Mexico.

Mexican houses are built. They are square, plastered outside and decorated. Many are three and four stories in height. The windows, which are always curtained, are finished with iron bal

If you ask a native in regard to the sex of a baby he will not say it is a boy or it is a girl, but "el hombre" (a man) or "la mujer" (the woman). All efforts fail to make them say "hijo" (son) or "hija"

(daughter).

As a common thing-here a girl of 13 is not happy miless she has a baby, but with all that they are most generous with them. Much amusement was caused the other day by an American asking a pretty little black-eyed girl if the bouncing babe tied to her back was here. "Si, senor, and yours, too," she replied, 1 oilely.

Policemen stand in the middle of the street, all over the city, reminding one of so many posts. They wear white caps with numbers on, blue suits, nickel buttons. A mace now takes the place of the sword of former days. At night they don an overcost and hood, which makes them look just like the pletures of velied knights. Their red lantenss are left in the place they occupied during the day time, while they retire to some doorway where, it is said, they sleep as soundly as their brethren.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Subscriber. Jonesboro, Ga.: What become of the Shenandosh when Captain Waddell surrendered to the queen of England?

The British government turned the vessel over to the United Stares consul at Liverpool. We have no information concerning its subsequent history.

SENSATIONAL REPORT.

That Mr.: Cleveland is Engaged—An Old Knickbecker Family Contains the Bride. NEW YORK, March 18,—The story comes from Albany that President Cleveland is engaged to marry Miss Van Vechten, a young lady who

may justly lay claim to being the social leader of the capital of this state The young lady is tall, and most beautiful in facand figure, and she has many charms and graces o manner. The circle in which she moves is o the most exclusive in the United States. The mainer. The circle in which she moves the most exclusive in the United States. The high society of Albany is unquestionably the most difficult to penetrate of any in the country, and Miss Van Vechten is its central star. She lives in a splendid house that is situated directly across the street from the executive mansion, where Mr. Cleveland, when he was in office, could, without difficulty, have looked into Miss Van Vechten's window. The lady has a rich complexion, dark eyes, and a weaith of waving brown hair. There is a quite striking resemblance between her and Miss Jennie Chamberlain, the beautiful Cieveland girl, whose personal attractiveness has been the talk of Europe for a year or two back. When Mr. Cleveland was governor of New York state he frequently met Miss Van Vechten at the various receptions which occurred in the executive mansion and elsewhere in Albany, and he exhibited a marked preference for her society. It is, indeed, said that he took every possible occasion to be at her side, and it is now noticed that she is spending a great deal of her time in Washington, where few, if any, of the social gatherings of which the president is a feature are allowed to go by without her presence. she is the lady who will be remembered as one

She is the lady who will be remembered as one of the personages concerned in a curious story which had a tragic ending only a few months ago. There is in Albany a young gentleman of great wealth named Pruyn. Miss Van Vechten was at one time apparently much attached to him, and when she went away to the Adiroudacks for the summer he proposed for her hand. She considered the matter for a day, and then, wishing to take plenty of time for the final making up of her mind, on a matter destined to affect her whole life, she asked Mr. Fruyn to wait for his answer until the end of the summer season. He urged her to consent without further delay, but she was firm in her decision on that point, and passed on her way. Mr. Pruyn went to the White Mountains to spend his summer, and while there he met the family of a New England clorgyman. With one of the two charming daughters he fell desprately in love, and meanwhile, it is said, Miss Van Vechten accepted his proposal of marriage. In reply he wrote her a frank letter, telling her of the change that had come over him and she, with womanly generosity, released him from his bargain. Thereupon he became engaged to the clergyman's daughter.

The engagement was a most desirable one to the minister's family by reason of Mr. Pruyn's wealth, social standing and pleasant, personal traits. The young lady seemed to be highly pleased with the situation, and her father, nother and sister most cordially urged the suit of the young Albanian. A day was finally set for the ceremony, and just on the eve of its approach the prospective bride eloped and went to Europe with a young cotton broker of New York, with whom she had fallen desperately in love. The results of that act have been extraordinary. The ciergyman is reported to have become a mental wreck, and I believe the mother and second daughter are both dead. Young Mr. Pruyn was terribly broken up by this series of events, and the talk of Albany society is that he is going through life at a gait not calculated to extend the term of his ea f the personages concerned in a curious story hich had a tragic ending only a few months ago

series of events, and the talk of Albany society is that he is going through life at a gait not calculated to extend the term of his earthly career. The part played by Miss Van Vechten in this tragic affair was at all times dignified and womanly, and if fate has been unkind to Mr. Pruyn, it appears at least to have contented itself with treating him to a dose of his own medicine.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

Gubernatorial Aspirants Asked to Express Their Views.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18 .- [Special.] -In an interview with N. B. Stock, of Warrior, a prominent member of the anti-state convict league and a knight of labor, he said the initial effort of the two organizations will be brought out at the polls this year. The fight promises to ce bitter

and strong.

The Evening Chronicle prints an open letter to gubernatorial candidates asking them to express views on certain questions of vital importance to the people. The letter has created a sensation among politicians who say the Chronicle has no right to demand candidates to answer questions to embarrass them before the campaign opens.

The Montgomery Cotton Fire. MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 18 .- About two MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 18.—About two weeks ago, a fire in the Alabama warehouse, in this city, destroyed three thousand bales of cotton. The loss was about one hundred thousand dollars, with an insurance of nearly twice that amount, in all the leading companies of the world. It now transpires that about fifteen hundred bales will be saved. This, partly sound and partly damaged, will be sold at auction on the 2tth instant, and will save the insurance companies a large per cent of their heavy losses.

Chattanooga Cullings. CHATTANOOGA, March 18,-[Special.]-The ity authorities today garnisheed the East Tennes ee telephone company to enforce the collection of taxes on their boxes and franchises. Both coun y and city have now garnisheed the taxes amoun 2 800.

Colonel Tom Fort was thrown out of a buggy ate yesterday evening and badly hurt.

A Cherokee doctor named Lee Acocio Keo Kuk,
vas sent to jali today in default of \$1,000 bond, for
enticing a married woman from her husband.

A Contract Suit. NEW YORK, March 18 .- Judgment was enpered today in the county/clerk's office upon the report of Referee Hamilton Cole in the suit of Geo. C. Holt, assignee of Ferd Ward against Wm. S. Warner, which amounts to \$1,401,908, and is made up as follows: \$1,155,361 being the surplus paid by Ward to Warner over the amount which he invested in the so-called contracts. Interest to the amount of \$140,391, making \$2,295,752, and the costs to be paid by Warner to Julian T. Davis to the amount of \$6,166.

MOXLEY'S CONFESSIOD.

A Murderer's Experience With a Bogus Me-dium in His Prison Cell.

In October last Mrs. Marion Moxley, of Keylesville, Mo., died suddenly, and, according to a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, under suspicious circumstances. Her husband took his three children and joined his father-in-law in the Indian territory, After he had gone the body of the dead woman was disinterred, and it was found by the three doctors at the post mortem that the woman's neck was broken in two places. The re-sult of the inquest was a verdict against Moxley for murder.

murder.

He was brought and incarcerated in the county all at keytesville and put in company with a young man named Burton, who had been committed for thirty days for some slight offense. Sheriff Moore told Burton the circumstances of Moxley's guilt, and asked him to elict whatever acknowledgments he could. Burton shrewdly pretended to be a medium, and to while away time proposed to his fellow prisoner to make some tests. The proposal being accepted, a loose-jointed chair that responded intelligently to adroit pressure was used in place of a table.

A system of signals being agreed upon between

of a table.

A system of signals being agreed upon between the medium and the supposed spirits, the question was put: "Is any spirit present acquainted with either party in the fiesh?"

The answer was three raps for yes.
Burton then arranged the questions so as to elicit the fact that the wife of the murderer was present. "Did you die recently?"

Yes."

"Did you die recently?"
"Yes."
"Have you any recollection of dying?"
Three raps for yes, very decidedly.
"Will you try to relate to us your experience by
means of direct questions from us?"
Three raps, lively.
"Were you willing to die?"
Two raps, "No."
"Did you die suddenly?"
Three raps.

"Did you die suddenly?"

Three raps.
At this point of the investigation Moxley was in a cold sweat, and declared his convictions clear and his curiosity gratified; but Burton's zeal was growing as he found himself increasing in ability to delicately manipulate his subject, and he continued to press questions upon the "spirit," and watched the effect upon the culprit. The questions were put so as to establish the identity of Mrs. Moxley most thoroughly, and then the query, "Since your death was attended by unhappy experiences, please state if you died what is called a natural death?"

The chair, responding to the intelligence of

The chair, responding to the intelligence of Burton, gave two raps. "No." "Did you die by accident?"

By foul means?"

'At the hands of an unknown assassin?

"At the hands of an unknown assassin?"
"No."
"Were you killed by a relative?"
Three loud raps for "yes?" made Moxley quail afresh and gasp.
In this manner the interrogations were continued until the facts of the case, as they had been previously given to Burton, were substantially brought out, and the trembling culprit, unable to deny anything, gave Burton all the money he had to let him sleep with him that night, for he dared not face his own conscience in the dark. Singular as it may seem this novel method in the end made Burton hill possessor of Moxley's horrible secret, that he had killed his wife by breaking her neck, so he might be free to marry her younger sister. He afterward told Burton that he had loved his wife, and whatever possessed him to kill her was to him unexplainable. It was uscertained that Moxley struck the woman twice, each time breaking her neck; that the murder occurred at 12 o'clock at night, and that he took his two children to a neighbor's without a stitch of clothes on. All these facts have since been fully established, and Moxley is likely to hang through the strategy of a borns neckimb.

CONSTITUTIONALS

Ceneral Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Ron,

If the trite adage, "Republies are ungrateful," is true in any sense of our country, it appears to be indisputably false in regard to that care for the memory of its dead heroes which takes the form of n onumental memorial. And yet in this very particular a strong indictment might be framed on the ground of unjust selection of truly meritorious subjects. Of monuments we have an abundance, Fvery city of considerable size contains a greater or less number of these silent sentinels which stand in alleged similitude to dead celebrities of local or national renown.

Washington properly leads in the num statues, but is deplorably behind in the artistic quality of this kind of work. The explanation of his condition is afforded in the fact that congre when voting the money for monuments claims the prerogative off passing upon their artistic value, and congress is usually not overstocked with an

A sudden burst of gratitude for the services of some recently departed citizen often takes the monumental form, and embodies itself in enduring brass or stone, while the memory of far more meritorious men is failing from the minds of their fellow-countrymen. In view of this tendency toward a somewhat maudlin memorialism, we cannot sufficiently praise the wisdom of the pro jectors of the Washington monument in lifting it far above the reach of any sudden fit of shallow hero-worship. The man to whose memory the republic owes its greatest debt can never be over shadowed in this regard.

One of the pleasing reflections in the contemplation of the matchless shaft which raises his name above all other memorials in this world is that it stands unmarred by the expression of any man's estimate of Washington. Its snowy marble is uncut by any line of feeble praise, and not one word suggests that the future will ever need a reminder of the man thus honored. Epitaphs are dangerous things for small men; for truly great they are often ridiculous. Even scribed on the statue of Washington in the capitol of Virginia (a copy of which is in the national statuary hall) seem a flat tribute to a name held in such fresh and loving memory in the minds of all men. The Washington monument would have been defaced and dwarfed by the most eloquent words of panegyric.

The only suggestion we have in this country of a Walhalla or Westminster abbey is found in the old hall of the house of representatives in the capitol where each state may place a statue of two of its sons. About half the states have contributed to our American pantheon. While the aggregation presents some painful experiments in art it more than once severely taxes the historical knowledge of the present gen eration. There are several solemn men in marble standing in that awful circle before whom the irreverent spectator often pauses with the exclamation, "Who the devil is that?" If a neat little biography of some of these men in cyclopedic brevity were tagged on to their arms or 'egs in' stead of the awful warning of "Hands off" which adorns them all, it would be a public benefaction.

There are few allurements to reverential renec tion in this statuary hall, which is also the whis pering gallery of the capital. At almost any hour f the day giddy groups are to be seen whispering and laughing to each other, dodging and playing peck-a-boo among the ghostly similitudes of the mighty dead. Another source of amusement in this solemn memorial hall is the inspection of fan tastic images which are found in the conglomerate tone pillars. The truth is, the statues are regarded by most of the people who visit the capito, as intruders in this interesting hall, where any num-ber of people have the jolliest sort of time every

gard for our great men a principle of just discrimi-nation as to their real claims to monumental perpetuity. That feelings would beget with our maturing culture a higher style of memorial art which would be more honorable both to the living and

Edwin Booth furnished a good example in the right direction when he declined a few days ago to subscribe to the fund for a monument to the late John McCullough, whom everybody loved and respected, but whom no critic could ever pronounce great actor. Mr. Booth said that "there were other men, greater actors than he, who have had conument erected to their memory, notably, Edwin Forrest and my father. To erect a monu ment now to Mr. McCullough, would be an invid-

JONES ON SOCIETY.

The Evangelist Forgets Himself, and Goes a Step Too Far.

Step Too Far.

Sam Jones has been preaching to the women of Chicago. In his sermon he attacked the german, and the Newsreports him as saying:

Mothers and fathers close their eyes to this debauching of their daughters, and it goes on and on, and the world becomes worse and worse. I heard a society man asked how the ladies were dressed at a german not long ago. His reply was that he did not look under the table, and the ladies had no clothes above it.

did not look under the table, and the ladies had no clothes above it.

Considerable displeasure was evident from the appearance of the ladies, and Mr. Jones said: Oh, you look innocent now, and feel offended, but you know I am telling the truth. And we pulpits have closed our mouths to all this, and almost sanction such things. No wonder the world is going to the devil.

Mothers, teach your daughters to say "hands off."
Teach them to keep themselves undefiled. Teach them to lead a pure life and the world will be pure. But you must first be pure yourselves, for you cannot teach purily unless your own hearts are holy. I know this is the fashion now. The people and newspapers may throw it in my teeth that I am from the swamps, and ain't half bred, but the people in the swamps are not half so mean as those in Chicago. If we were educated we could take lessons in wickedness from Chicago for years to come. If I should tell the people in Georgia of the wickedness of Chicago they would say: "Sam, you haven't quit lying yet."

yet."
I don't know the misery of society. I never was in it, and my wife was never a society woman. I hope society wom i let us in. It is impossible for a society woman to be pure. I never saw a reformed society woman yet.

Lady of the Lucre and No-account Lords. From the London Truth.

Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the "Silver King" of California, has rented 7 Buckingham-gate from Lord Sudeley for the season. This will be joyful news for the Lord Outstelbows and the Lady Nothing Nowhere class of aristocrats who springe so assiduously upon wealthy Americans.

A Furniture Dealer Assigns. DANVILLE, Va., March 18 .- M. Moore, furnirure dealer, made an assignment today. Liabili ties, \$12,000; assets not known.

The Highland Widow's Lament. Weary wi' roamin' I sit in the gloamin',
I sit on my ain door-stane,
The flocks i' the fauld nestle close fran' the cauld,
I sit and I sigh here, my lane.

The bent trees are groanin', the sad wind is The shadow ereeps over the hill,
The burn as it flows tells the tale of its woos
But I as the shadow am still.

The road this turnin' my dim eye discernin', I mark where he cam wi the kye, Whan the day's wark was done at the set o' the In the season for ever forbye.

Fond hope that deceived me, cauld death that be-reaved me.

My gudeman be left me sae young,
That, old an foriorn, he might hold me in scorn,
Should I take his dear name on my tongue.

Still, I oft by my gleamin' lone hearth fall a-dreamin', And think of that season of auld, Of a love was see near, of a love was see dear, It has gared every ither seem could.

Should the grave in undoin' once bring me re

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e Academy

HOME RULE ENDORSED. TLANTA SPEAKS OUT FOR IRE-LAND'S RIGHTS.

Brand Demonstration at Decive's Last Night eaches by Cal Burke, Mayor Hillyer, Dr. Armstrong, and Rev. H. H. Twigg-Great Builusiasm Shown, Stc. Last night one of the largest audiences ever

embled in Atlanta, met in DeGive's opera use, to express sympathy with the present we in Ireland for home rule. Long before he hour for opening the door, a large crowd bled on the sidewalk, and when the ors were opened, the opera house was eedily filled. A glance at the audience, as filled every part of the spacious building, as a rare spectacle of beauty and gallantry. he ladies, dressed in all the elegance of fash on, were out in full force. By eight o'clock, he hour for opening, there was not a spare eat in the building,

wat in the building.

ON THE STAGE.

When the orchestra had discoursed the sweet trains of Kathleen Mavourneen, the speakers and invited guests filed in, and took their disces upon the stage. Among them were colonel J. F. Burke, Rev. Dr. J. G. Armstrong, Par Dr. Oning. Hon. George Hillyer. Mr. Rev. Dr. Quigg. Hon. George Hillyer, Mr. John Ryan, Mr. S. M. Inman, Mr. Frank Rice, Mr. D. M. Bain, Mr. M. Mahoney, Judge W. R. Hammond, Mr. John Mecaslin, Mr. John Stephens, Mr. R. H. Knapp, Mr. J. J. Spaiding, Mr. A. C. Wyly, ex-Governor R. B. Bullock, and many other gentlemen of prominence in the city.

OPENED BY ME. P. J. MORAN.
Mr. P. J. Moran, who had been selected to preside, opened the meeting by recalling the fact that it was one of the highest privileges of a free people to assemble, and by word and act, to declare their belief in the principles of free government, and to extend their moral support to all peoples struggling for home rule and independence. The occasion of the present independence of the present independence. support to all peoples struggling for home rule and independence. The occasion of the present meeting was to give expression to the friendly feeling of the people of Atlanta toward the struggle which is now going on in Ireland. He pictured the despair which had settled, not only upon Ireland, but upon the rish in America, when, in 1866, the collapse of Fenianism brought to Ireland an eract judicial murder, and to Irishmen here criticism for having disturbed the peaceful relations between this tountry and England. Yet out of that gloom was born the hope of the present, for Isaac Butt, counsel for the condemned Fenians, rom rendering professional service to the pariots, became the warm advocate of their rinciples, and inaugurated the home rule ovement. That work falling later upon the ounger shoulders of Charles Stewart Par-

ounger shoulders of Charles Stewart Par-ell, was now about to result in the triumph the Irish people for liberty. The full story these struggles would, however, be told by orators of the evening, the first of whom-onel J. F. Burke, he now had the pleasure SPEECH OF COLONEL J. F. BURKE. Colonel Burke was received with enthusi-stic rounds of applause. He took up the al-gation that the Irish were "a very rebellious egation that the Irish were "a very rebellious cople," acknowledged that it was true in the insethat they were a liberty loving people, deneyer bent the knee to tyranny. The nes, in abandoning Inland, were convinced to the Irish were rebellious, and the seven indred years of English rule also demonated the same fact. There was one man, wever, who conquered Ireland, but he came a man of nesce. When St. Patrick landed man of peace. When St. Patrick landed

a man of peace. When St. Patrick landed Ircland, with a simple cross to illustrate e story of the crucifixion, and a shamrook xhibiting a trefoil) to show the trinity, he und the people prepared to listen to his reaching. Colonel Burke then aced the story of Ircland's history up to be English occupation; the various penal laws pacted not only to experie but exterminate. hacted not only to expatriate but exterminate
he Irish race; the repeated though fruitless
florts of the Irish people for freedom, down to
he crigin of the home rule agitation. In all
his sad career, the Irish stood forth as the rm champions of human freedom. They re-used to sell their manhood; they preserved heir national spirit in spite of crushing fate, and by the hillsides and hidden retreats they nd by the initiades and indden retreats they ept alive the flame of literature. Now ope dawns for the people of Ireland; he master hand of Charles Stewart Parnell blazing the way. An idea of Colonel urke's speech caunot be given in a synopsis, it was a closely connected argument, showing the bright side of Irish character, the titude of the Irish for self-government, and a glowing prospects of the future. He retire

e glowing prospects of the future. He retiramid a storm of applause,
JUDGE HILLYER INTRODUCED.
Mr. Moran then introduced as the second

caker Hon. George Hillyer. The Irish rere a grateful people, and during know-othing times they stood in need of friends re, as much as they did in Ireland. Among ose men who rallied to the defense of the ish under the inspiration of such men as enry A. Wise and Alexander H. Stephens, as Judge Junius Hillyer. It afforded Mr.

foran pleasure then to introduce the worthy in of a noble father, confident that he would nd a warm welcome in every Irish heart.

Judge Hillyer was given round after round f applause. He prefaced by acknowledging he tribute to his father's part in aid of the rish. "The first public political meeting I ever attended," he said, "was to an anti-know-nothing meeting in Atlanta, where my father spoke against proscription. As a child, the first meeting outside of Sunday school which I ever attended, was a meeting to send which I ever attended, was a meeting to send pelief to Ireland. Ever since I have felt which lever attended, was a meeting to send relief to Ireland. Ever since I have felt warm toward Ireland as a matter of princi-ole." Judge Hillyer then spoke eloquently in favor of the principle of home rule, a home rule which lets every community manage ts own affairs. He compared the situation in freat Britain to that in the United States, reat Britain to that in the United States, ust after the war, when the south was disranchised. He showed that prosperity atended local self government and disappeared ended local self government was from without. He when the government was from without. He was numerous illustrations from the histories f Greece and Rome to sustain his theory. His eference to Mr. Gladstone as the one English-nan brave enough to take hold of the ques-ion and settle it was greeted with great ap-

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG'S VACANT CHAIR. John F. Armstrong's VACANT CHAIR.

Mr. Moran announced that the next speaker tho should have been introduced was Hon. ohn F. Armstrong, of Augusta. At the last sement, however, Mr. Armstrong found that a could not come. A cold letter of explana on he did not deem sufficient, but sent a secial messenger to convey orally his great terest in the cause of Ireland. [Cheers.] A tter of sympathy had also been received om Governor McDaniel, and one from Hon. O. Bacon [cheers], in which the latter excessed his regret at not being able to be present, but expressed his thorough approval of reland's constitutional struggle for home rule. Cheers.] "I will now read you," said Mr. Mont, but expressed his thorough approval of reland's constitutional struggle for home rule. Cheers.] "I will now read you," said Mr. Monn, "a telegram just handed me from as true man as lives in Georgia. It is as follows:

Augusta, Ga., March 18.—To the Audience Asembled in DeGive's: I regret that I cannot be vith you in person. My heart is with you. The surse of Ireland is the cause of a nation oppressed or centuries, demanding from her oppressors right nd justice. The day of deliverance is near at and. The light of freedom is dawning and will con shine resplendently upon the Irish people. It such that the duty of every American citizen who loves iberty and appreciates its blessings to aid in every swful way the patriotic men who are struggling or Irish national independence. Yours in the Parrick Walsh.

Immense cheers greeted the reading of this lispatch. The chairman then said.
"The gentleman whom I will now introduce to you is one about whom one word from me would be superfluons. You will now be addressed by Rev. Dr. J. G. Armstrong."

Armstrong Béporse The Audience.

Armstrong Béfors THE AUDIENCE.

The audience was on its feet! Cheers and clapping of hands, with the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, made a scene such as is but seldom witnessed. Dr. Armstrong stepped to the front and held up his hand, but it only redoubled the enthusiasm. He essayed to peak, but three times his voice was drowned in the ever increasing wave of applause. A couquet was thrown upon the stage, which the elector picked up and bowed deeply to the audience. Finally quiet was restored, and Dr. Armstrong, advancing to and leaning upon the ector, said, in a voice full of emotion:

"It affords me pleasure to be able to appear

before an Atlanta audience upon an occasion, which has in it nothing relating to past affiliations or discussions. The kindness of the people of Atlanta to me I can never forget."

With this reference to the past, Dr. Armstrong at once went into the Irish question. Many people, he said, did not study the Irish question because they looked upon it as a religious struggle. Yet it was only a religious struggle in so far as it suited the purposes of the English government to divide the people and make them weak. To say that it was a religious struggle is to fly in the face of history, for, without saying one word to disparage the patriotism of the koman Catholics of Ireland, their labors did not surpass those of the great Irish commoner—Grattan. [Cheers.] One of Grattan's boldest associates was a Paruell, who was the ancestor of Charles Shewart Paruell. They were Protestants.

A voice—So was Robert Emmett.

Dr. Armstrong, going on, said that while religious differences had worked harm heretofore, yet the late campaign had brought the people together. Shoulder to shoulder, facing the English enemy, they only remembered that they were Irish, and were determined to make their native country free. [Great cheers.] "When Gladstone's name was mentioned," said the doctor, "by the speaker who has just preceded me, I heard cheers. I did not join in it. [Sensation.] Gladstone, the so-called grand old man, is the greatest political hypocrite of the world. When he gives at all, it is only because Paruell's hand is upon his throat. [Renewed cheering.] Gladstone has passed more coercion acts during his terms of office than any premier who has ever preceded him. It is a grand sight," said the doctor, extending his arms, and illustrating, "to see Paruell, with one hand upon Gladstone's throat and the other on that of Salisbury. Either can only speak as Parnell relaxes his grasp for that purpose, and the Irish. leader keeps just as vigilant a watch upon the grand old man as he does upon the tory chief."

"But behind this nome rule m

Dr. Anmstrong, coming to another phase of his argument, "there is another, and one even more important. The land laws of Ireland are cancerous sores which are eating out the life of the nation. Of the 20,000,000 acres of land in the nation. Of the 20,000,000 acres of land in Ireland, 10,000,000 are owned by 750 men, and three men own 100,000 each. These men hold their title through virtue of public plunder, under the form of confiscation. The hundreds of thousands of people on these lands begging for bread, are the rightful owners of it. I know there is talk of such a thing as the statute of limitations; that continued possession gives title. But for the God-given rights which belong to men, there can be no statute of limitations. (Great cheers.) I am begin of limitations. [Great cheers.] I am beginning to believe somewhat in the doctrines of Henry George. [Cheers.] The people should not starve while there is land to till."

For keen thrusts, deep reasoning, sharp sal-lies of satire and stinging rebuke of English political methods, the speech has never been surpassed. Dr. Armstrong retired amid storms of applause, which were three times repeated, and to which he responded by bowing.

REV. HENRY H. QUIGG.

The chairman then introduced Rev. Dr. Quigg, of Conyers. Dr. Quigg said that, as a Protestant preacher, he was a true Irishman. He described, in eloquent language, the dissensions which had made Ireland prostrate, showing that the bane of religious discord was used by England with wicked design. Catholic and Protestant, however, are now standing together, for they see that England's hostility is toward their country, and that the sects together, for they see that England's hostility is toward their country, and that the sects have too long been used against each other. He described a recent visit 'to Ireland, where he found the people coalescing; that patriotism had taken the place of dissension. The greatest compliment which can be paid to the effort of Dr. Quigg is that though he was the last needed on the terrogramme and it we half Dr. Quigg is that though he was the last speaker on the programme, and it was half-past ten when he began, the audience sat in rapt interest, vigorously applauding the good points scored by, the speaker. Dr. Quigg made such a good speech that already the desire is expressed that he should be brought to Atlanta again.

Atlanta again.

THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

At 11:30 the audience dispersed. It was a thoroughly representative assemblage of Atlanta people. There was hardly a moment during the entire evening when a pin could not be heard drop, save when generous ap-plause was given the speakers. The good at-tention given is an evidence of the intelligence of the audience. A more successful de monstration, in all its details, was never before

The Rev. Dr. Armstrong has been invited to address the Parnell land league club in Wheeling, W. Va., and has signified his willingness to do so. Dr. Armstrong once lived in Wheeling, where he is well known. The address will be delivered in May.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Proceedings of Parliament-Gladstone and His Irlsh Policy.

LONDON, March 18 .- In the house of commons this evening, Mr. Hibbert, secretary to the admiralty, explained the naval estimates. He admiralty, explained the naval estimates. He said that the government intended to fully execute the programmes of Lord Northbrook and Lord George Hamilton, and to maintain England's naval supremacy. Mr. Hibbert condemned the slow building of men of war, and said that the work now in progress would be completed before new contracts were made. Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty in Lord Salisbury's cabiuct, was entitled to the gratitude of the country for his courageous initiation of reforms. Lord George Hamilton thanked Mr. Hibbert and promised his cordial support of the opposition. The estimates were adopted. They are the largest since the Crimean war.

crimesn war.

The News says that the delay in the resignation of Chamberlain and Trevelyan is merely a matter of convenience, to allow Gladstone to announce his scheme in parliament. It is understood that Gladstone proposes 120,000,000 pounds as land fund.

fund.
Gladstone in the house of commons, replying to William Johnson, conservative member for Belfast, declined to recommend to the queen the appointment of a day for national humiliation and prayer, because of the distress prevalent among the poor and unemployed of the kingdom. The premier said bad as the distress was, it did not justify the action proposed.

and unemployed or said bad as the distress was, it did not justify the action proposed.

Mr. Chamberlin told a friend that Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals would involve so complete a separation that it was impossible for the English to join in giving any guarantee to landlords, and that unless a method was found to greatly reduce the amount of the proposed payment he (Chamberlin) would not remain in the cabinet.

Mr. Chamberlain conferred long and earnestly with Trevelyan in the house of commons this evening, and afterward conferred privately with Lord Randolph Churchill for nearly an hour. Circumstance was much commented on by quid nuncs in lobby, meanwhile the tension in cabinet continues. Neither Gladstone nor Chamberlain appears to be disposed to yield. A Salvation Army Hurrah.

London, March 18 .- The salvation army is

London, March 18.—The salvation army is completing arrangements for holding in this city a monster international religious convention. The managers announce that they have secured five of the largest halls in London for the accommodation of the thousands expected to attend. The convention will open on May 28 next, and will last one week. The regular delegates who will be present to represent the army's religious movement in different foreign parts of the world will number 2,500. These delegates, the managers say, will include Hindoos, negroes, Maoris and American Indians. Passage for American delegates has already been secured aboard the steamer Assyrian Monarch, wich will sail from New York about May 15. The French Educational Bill. PARIS, March 18 .- Debate was begun in the chamber of deputies today on the primary educaion bill. Jules Simon, who was greatly applauded

tion-bill. Julies simon, who was greatly applicated, denounced giving to laymen the exclusive control of education. He expressed his belief in a fiture life, and added that children might without danger be instructed in that belief. The debate was adjourned until Saturday.

The observance today of the anniversary of the commune was peaceful and without feature. A Parnellite Meeting. LONDON, March 18 .- A Parnellite meeting was held at Chester tonight. Parnell and O'Connor, who it is announced would address the meet ing were unable to attend.

Cholera in Italy. ROME, March 18.-Two fatal cases of cholera are reported from Candia, two from Polia and seven from Padua.

Heavy Snow Storms in England. London, March 18.—Heavy snow storms are reported in the north of England and Scotland, Many railroad trains are blocked.

TWO BROTHERS FIGHT.

MAVE AND JOHN SWEAT ENGAGE IN A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Three Children Fall Out, Then Three Wives Be-come Involved, and Then They Take it Up-One Arms Himself With an Ax and the Other With a Gun-A Stolen Horse.

Two brothers engaged in a terrible and alnost fatal duel last night near the old exposition hotel on Marietta street.

They were John Sweat and Mave Sweat The brothers are both married men and live in the same wing of the old hotel. Mave Sweat is a one-arm man and ekes out an existence for himself and his family by selling lightwood and doing odd jobs. His brother is hunter who has been quite successful in bagging game both in season and out of season. Yesterday when both men were away from home their children fell out,

AND BEGAN TO FIGHT. The difficulty between the children continued until their mothers became involved in it. The quarrel between the two brothers' wives was extremely bitter, and after dark, when the two brothers came home and heard what had transpired, they began abusing each other. When brothers quarrel it is generally a bitter quarrel, and for quite a while the two men abused each other roundly. It appears that Mave Sweat was more conservative than his brother; and in order to prevent bad matters from becoming worse, he left the hotel. Soon after he left, however, his brother followed him, and there right in the field. near the hotel, the quarrel ceased and the fight began. The one-armed Sweat held his own against his

own against his

Two-ARMED BROTHER.

The men fought with stones. The stones were hurled through the air with great force, and had either been struck the lick might have proved fatal. As the stones flow through the air the brothers advanced towards each other, and when they came together the one-armed man nicked up a stick and struck his armed man picked up a stick and struck his brother in the mouth. The lick was a hard one. and in addition to knocking the brother down, it drove several teeth down his throat, and gave the one-aimed man the victory. John Sweat could not endure the whipping he had received, and going to his house he picked up his double-barrel shotgun and started out to find his brother. During the rock battle the two brothers cursed each other terribly, and the noise attracted the attention of a crowd which had not dispersed when John Sweat came out with his gun. As the man stepped from the house with the gun his

and started towards him. In an instant, the gun was leveled at the one-armed man, but this did not intimidate him, and he kept advancing with the ax high over his head. In another instant one of the two men would have been hurt, but just in time some one sprang forward and caught the gun. Then sprang forward and caught the gun. Then some one else stopped the Sweat with an ax. Just then Officer Green, who had been notified of the trouble by telephone, came upon the scene, but John Sweat disappeared before he could be arrested. Mave Sweat made no effort to get away and was conducted to police headquarters, where he was booked for disorderly conduct and quarting on the site decket. reling on the city docket and for assault on the state docket. Some of Sweat's friends followed him to police headquarters and offered to go on his bond, but he declined to make a bond, saying that he would rather re-main in the cell all night than to return home and become involved in another ulty with his brother, which might end in a

FINED TEN AND COST.

Lear Young was fined \$10 and cost by Judge Anderson in police court yesterday morning. The woman was charged with disorderly conduct. The evidence showed that Lear's sister Eliza went north some time ago and returned with the state of the state with a white man, to whom she claimed to have been married. Day before yesterday Lucy Fleming, a negro girl, asked Lear how she liked her white brother-in-law and made remarks to the neighbors about the affair. which came to Lear's ears. She went to Lucy and demanded satisfaction, and failed to get it until she had pounded her to her heart's con-

RUBBER BOOTS FOR SHOES. Detectives Bedford and Steerman, are now looking at the feet of many suspicious characters they meet. The detectives are looking for a pair of shoes. Night before last a thief entered a cab on the Georgia Pacific railroad, at the Simpson street crossing, in which W. B. Glossup was sleeping, and stole a new pair of shoes from him, leaving an old pair of rubber boots in their place. The detectives made every effort to find the thief, but as yet have

A STOLEN HORSE.

H. W. Franks, who lives near the waterworks, was in the city yesterday seaching for a large black horse, which was stolen from his place Wednesday night. A description of the horse was left at police headquarters but noth

ing has been heard of the animal yet. LOST HER CHICKENS.

Night before last a thief entered Mrs. G. H.
Williamson's chicken coop, on Bartow street,

and stole seven chickens. M'CULLOUGH'S REMAINS.

A Look at the Face of the Dead Tra-

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The light of day has again looked on the face of John Mc-Cullough, the dead tragedian, in the vault in Monument cemetery, where the body has lain for over four months, and whence it was removed to the receiving vault in Mount removed to the receiving vault in Mont Moriah cemetery. The transfer was ordered several days ago, and it was made very quietly. James McCullough, the only surviving child of the dead actor, and Undertaker John Vanaiken drove to the Palmer vault at the foot of Palmer street, at about 10 c'clock this morning, where the body of William Johnson McCullough, the younger son of the actor, had been placed at the time of his death, about two months. at the time of his death, about two months

The casket was placed in the wagon, which was then driven to Monument cemetery. The was then driven to Monument cemetery. The lid of John McCullough's casket was removed so as to expose the face under the glass. No one was present but the surviving son, the undertaker, and Superintendent Bermingham, of the cemetery. Considering the length of time since the actor's death, the face was remarkably well preserved and life-like. The lid was replaced, the cashet was lifed into tweeters and the the casket was lifted into the wagon, and the body of John McCullough was started on the third stage of its journey to its final resting place. It is thought that one more stage will complete the journey. The two caskets were placed in the receiving vault at Mount Moriah, and when the McCullough vault is completed they will be deposited there. Work has been begun on the vault, and it will probably be completed within a month or six weeks.

THE ILL-FATED OREGON. Theories in Regard to the Steamship's

New York, March 18.—There is a great deal of discussion among navigators as to what caused the loss of the steamer Oregon. The caused the loss of the steamer rotegon. The collision with a schooner story is growing in discredit, owing to the slender testimony in its favor. Two other theories are advanced. One is that the Oregon struck a floating torpedo, and the other that her side was torn open by an explosion of some description from the in-side. Steamship officials are absolutely dumb so far as regards anything calculated to solve the mystery, but the more the matter is investigated by disinterested men, the stronger becomes the conviction that the disaster was not caused by a collision.

Oyster Packers in Convention. BALTIMORE, March 18 .- A meeting of the oyster packers of this city was held today and an agreement reached not to pack any oysters after the 1st of April, under a penalty of \$1,000. The season has heretotore continued till the 1st of May in each year, but the oyster beds in Chesapeake bay have been so much depleted that fear is entertained they may be destroyed.

SCOTT'S STEAL.

A Florida Youth With Pockets Full of Railroad Tickets.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—[Special.]—A

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—[Special.]—Aman who gave his name as R. A. Scott, was arrested by Detective Bligh and Chief Whallen last night. The fellow had disposed of one hundred and seventeen dollars worth of tickets to H. C. Meador, the ticket broker, and that gentleman's suspicions being aroused, he communicated with the officers. The tickets were from Palatka, Fiorida, to Chicago, Ill., and were genuine. After a short search, Scott was arrested on his way to Fourteenth street depot preparing to leave for Chicago. He refuses to talk, and, after eating a hearty supper washed down with champague, feigned supper washed down with champagne, feigned drunk or pretended to be poisoned. An electric battery and a powerful smetic were more than he could stand, and he made a full confession. He had been in the employ of the Florida Southern road as private secretary to Mr. O. V. Brownell, general ticket agent at Palatka, and after a fire in the office, took advantage of an opportunity to test a leave a unpher ka, and after a lire in the office, took advantage of an opportunity to steal a large number of tickets from the road. He had disposed of a number of them at Chattanooga, Cincinnati and other places, and was en route to Chicage where he intended to close out. Scott is a handsome youth of 19 years, with londe hair, smooth face and light blue eyes.

A telegram was received by Captain Bligh this morning from the road officials at Palatka, asking him to hold Scott, and stating that he had been stealing from the company, and that the evidence against him was ample for conviction. Scott freely acknowledged the entire

the evidence against him was ample for conviction. Scott freely acknowledged the entire transaction and remarked that they had a dead case on him and was anxious to know what the penalty was in such an offense, Scott leaves the impression of one who had great ambition to become a notorious criminal. He is thoroughly conversant with the history of all the great robberies which had been committed for years past, and several times referred to Jesse James as being a great man. He said Mr. Brownell had once remarked that if a man stole at all he should that if a man stole at all he should take enough to get away on, and the prisoner kept that remark in view in taking the tickets. He ordered a fine breakfast and a bottle of wine, and wanted a new suit of clothes, saying he wished to get away with all the money he could before the railroad men arrived. He said he would plead guilty of the charge. BROADWAY RAILROAD SWINDLE.

The Arrest of an Alderman Causes Consid-

erable Commotion. NEW YORK, March 18.—Alderman Henry W. Jaenne was arrested in City Hall park a noon today and taken along to police head-quarters on a warrant charging him with brib-ery in connection with the Broadway surface road franchise. There was a great skurrying about among politicians when the fact became known, and they came in streams to police headquarters, the district attorney's office and the city hall. An indictment has been found against him. Later in the day he was released

on \$15,000 bail. He takes it coolly.

The rumor got abroad about midnight that several of the aldermen who voted away the franchise that gave Jake Sharp liberty to invade Broadway, had been arrested and locked up at police headquarters. It was impossible to verify the rumor. If any arrests were made the prisoners were not taken to the cen-

A FEMALE SMUGGLER Miss Jessie Carroll, of Rhea County, Ten-

nessee, Arrested. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 18.-[Special.] Miss Jessie Carroll, a prominent and wealthy roung lady, was arrested on her farm in Rhea county this evening for complicity in the embezzle-ment of Frank Jones, chief bookkeeper of the Champion works at Springfield, Ohio. The arrest was made by Pinkerton detectives, and develops an extraordinary sensation in connection with the matter. Miss Carroll came to Rhea county, Tenn., from Springfield two years ago. She paid \$5,000 cash for a finely built and elegant residence, purchased valuable property and at once became a leader in society. She posed as a wealthy heiress and was courted and greatly admired. As soon as the learned of Jones's arrest at Springfield, she left Rhea county and started to Florida, but, was decoyed back by a telegram from the detectives and at once arrested. The chief books of the Champion company were found buried in her ice house at Spring City, and other strong evidence secured that she is privy to his defalcations, which may reach \$100,000. Only a small amount of money was found on her person, but it is known that she left here with an immense sum and has concealed it some where. She will be taken to Ohio. She is a beautiful blonde of only twenty-two. was made by Pinkerton detectives, and develops an

A Murderer Lynched. CHATTANOOGA; March 18.—John Gillespie, the negro who murdered Mrs. Thomas Gray near Loudon, Tenn., yesterday was hanged by a mob of two hundred men last night near

by a mob of two hundred men has night hear the scene of the crime.

The lynching was quietly proceeded with at Loudon at 2:30 o'clock this morning after his arrival from Sweetwater. A crowd of about fifty men accompanied him to Loudon and he was delivered over to the town con-stable. He was then lead to the court house and made a full confession to the deed. A crowd of about 200 hurried him from the building and hung him to a sycamore tree Blair's place. Leading negroes assisted in the

Negro Murderers Sentenced. WINCHESTER, Va., March 18 .- Wesley Honesty and Tabby Banks, the negro murderers of Joseph McFaul, a white youth, on the night of November 14th, 1884, having been refused a new trial by the court of appeals, were sentenced by Judge Clark today to be hanged Friday, June tth. Upon being asked what they had to say why sentence should not be pronounced, each replied:

"I am not guilty."

Honesty made few remarks. Both express their willingness to die.

A Riot in Manchester. MANCHESTER, Eng., March 18.—Numbers of unemployed workmen of this city are becoming restless and disorderly. Several small mobs ran riot in the streets today and threatment to attack incomplete the condition of the streets and the streets. ened to attack jewelry stores and to loot the shops generally. A few drapers' stores had their windows smashed by brickbats.

BIRMINGHAM'S BUDGET. Large Sale of Real Estate-Rival Street Railroads.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18.—[Special.]— John B. Boddie, Dr. H. M. Caldwell, Dr. Flem Jordan and others, sold today fifty thousand dollars real estate.

At a meeting of the city council last night,

At a meeting of the city council last night, Birmingham and Pratt mines street rallway company made application for a street franchise, which was granted. They gave the bond required, got a force of hands ready who worked all night and all day on avenue B and Eighteenth South Side to get ahead of the Birmingham street railway company, who already had a franchise and who staked off a new line yesterday. This morning the Birmingham street railway company began work on the north end of Jane street. When the two forces meet it will be lively. Both companies are determined to stand their ground.

The Southern Chautauqua. DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, Fla., March 18 .-DEFUNIAK SPEINGS, Fla., March 18.— [Special.]—At the Florida Chautauqua today, Dr. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, delivered an address of remarkable power on nature and God. Dean J. J. Wright, of Boston, the origin of languages. The demand on the Florida Chautaqua assembly from southern cities for its lectures continues to increase. A young and attractive elocationist here, Miss Alice Hamill, of Pensacola, has made a favorable impression on the visitors. Saturday is Pensacola day and will be devoted to the colonial bistory and founding of that old city by the Spaniards,

Mobile Military to go to Savannal MOBILE, Ala., March 18.—[Special.]—The Mobile Rifle company, under Captain Price Williams, decided this evening to enter for the Savannah drill. Practice begins at once, with a nightly drill in public. The captain says he will go to Savannah with a hope, if not with the old time confidence, of winning.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE. In Nashville Mrs. Kiber was fined \$2.50 for

cowhiding George H. Whalley. The fine was then remitted. In Dallas, Texas, the Johnsons and Smiths have organized themselves into societies. There are 115 Johnsons and 179 Smiths. AGREAT RAILROAD SALE

THE EAST TENNESSEE SYSTEM TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC OUTCRY.

Judge Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, i Knouville, Passes an Order for the Sale of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia System on the 25th of May, 1886.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 18 .- [Special.]-The United States circuit court, in session in this city, Judge Baxter presiding, passed a de-cree today for the sale of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. The sale will take place on May 25 at Knoxville. The order for the sale was issued in accordance with a bill filed by the Central Trust company, of New York, through its attorneys, Mr. Thomas E. Stillman, of New York, and Judge Henry B. Tompkins, of Atlants. The upset price of the road, or the minimum price at which it can be sold, is ten million dollars.

The payment is to be one hundred thousand

dollars cash on day of sale and balance either

in cash or in mortgage bonds issued under mortgage being foreclosed at valuation equal to their distributive share, if the entire amount were to be paid in cash. It is understood that it will be bought in by a committee representing the bondholders. There are something over fourteen million dollars of consolidated five per cent bonds of the Cincinnati and Georgia division bonds. These two classes of bonds are made legal tender at par in the purchase of the road, and as the property would not bring more than sixteen million dollars it may be considered certain that it will be purchased by the owners of these bonds. The great bulk of both of these issue of bonds has been deposited with the Central Trust company of New York, and as the road has failed to pay nterest on them. the Central Trust company through Messrs. Stillman and Tompkins, have asked that the property be sold. It is stated on good authority that the Seney interest is predominant in the ownership of these bonds. and that he and his plans will be in complete control of the road after the sale. It is also stated that Mr. Fink, the present receiver of the road, will be made president, and that the road will hereafter have its headquarters in Knoxville instead of New York. This purchase will entirely wipe out the sixteen million five hundred thousand of income bonds and all the present stock upon the road. Under the reorganization the fixed charges will be reduced below one million dollars, while they now exceed twelve hundred thousand.

A Talk With Judge Tompkins.

Judge H. B. Tompkins reached Atlanta yesterday on his return from Knoxville, and was called on by a CONSTITUTION reporter at his house last night. He confirmed the news contained in the dispatch as printed above, and said: "The sale will take place in Kuoxwill can May the 25th, the entire line, embracing about eleven hundred miles of track, will be sold. The property is in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia. The sale will carry with it the control of the Memphis and Charleston line as a majority of the stock of that corporation is among the assets of the of that corporation is among the assets of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia. It will be the most important public sale of railroad property ever made in the south, and will be duly advertised in the newspapers of Knoxrille, New York, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Montgomery."
"What was your reason for asking for the

sale?"
"Mr. Stillman and myself, as attorneys for
the Central Trust company, asked that the
road be sold simply because it did not pay interest on the bonds held in trust by our clients. The sale will be clearly better for the road. It will eliminate the huge mass of secu-rities under which this property is staggering, the demands of which it could never meet and which was thrown on it for purely speculative motives. Under the reorganization it will be burdened with no more obligations than it can fairly meet. The speculative element in the management of the road will be wiped out and the property will be run on its merits. Mr. Fink, who is one of the ablest managers in the country, will be left unembarrassed, and will unquestionably make the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, one of the great properties of this country and a tremendous influence in the development of southern re-sources, which under its disorganized and comparatively irresponsible condition it has

Judge Tompkins concurs in the opinion that bondholders, as no other parties will be in po-sition to pay as much forthe road. The bonds are now quoted at about 82, having advanced from 42 within the last year.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The Organization Fifteen Thousand Strong

and What it is Doing.
It is stated that the brotherhood of locomo tive engineers, which was organized twelve years ago, and now has a membership of 15,000, has distributed among the needy, the sick and the injured of its flock the magnificent sum of \$47,000. injured of its flock the magnificent sum of \$47.00. This is indeed a most creditable showing. The men who have done this are the present and coming locomotive engineers of this country. They are illustrations of the truth that the two qualities—oravery and benevolence—go hand in hand. No man who is a coward ever gets to be a locomotive engineer, and hence engineers and their freemen are always benevolent and brave. To such men can those who travel entrust their lives, feeling certain that no accident will happen as the result of their neglect of duty. No class of men in the world realize more thoroughly the responsibilities of their employment than do the locomotive engineers and firemen.

Cut Rates Again.

CHICAGO, March 16.-The Union Pacific road today made a reduction of \$10 in round trip rates from the Missouri river to San Francisco and return. Fifty dollars fare cover that distance, good for ninety days after the issue is the result. This sum, added to the round trip rate of \$19 from Chicago to the Missouri river and return, make the round trip rate of \$59 from Chicago to San Francisco and back. These rates have been ordered in effect by all the lines in the Missouri river passenger association.

Sale of a Railroad.

DENVER, Col., March 18 .- The Denver and New Oriens railroad was sold at auction today under a foreclosure of a mortgage held by first mortgage bondholders. J. Sidney Brown, trustee for Mercantile Trust company, of Brooklyn, purchased the road for \$8,117,358.

If you want to rest well at night, ease your cough by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Inneral Notice.

HOLMES—The friends of Misses Faunie and Maggie Holmes are invited to attend the funeral of the former from Trinity church at 3:30 p. m. this. Taylor, Wylie & Bliley.

Metropolitan undertakers and fineral directors embalming and preserving a specialty, No. 28 W. Alsbams street. Telephone, 719. Jno. F. Barclay s with us. PERNYROYAL PILLS. *AFTE Effectively Pennyroyal (free), they never fall. Particulars & Dr. J. V. STANTON, Station "L," New York City.

CLAIMS THE PROPERTY.

A Story Growing out of a Terrible Domestic Tragedy.

CHICAGO, March 14.—John H. Ehle, a manufacturer of faed mills in Chicago and Elgin, gives the following version of his efforts to gain possession of an estate valued at \$20,000 to \$25,000, situated in Sheboyagan county, Witcomain

gain possession of an estate valued at \$20,000 to \$25,000, situated in Sheboyagan county, Witconsin.

He says: "In 1830 Abram Ehle, a cabinet maker, lived with his wife in Chittonango. Madison county, New York. They were childless; I was a distant relative. When I was five years old my father died, and at the age of seven Abram Ehle adopted me as his son. Judge Warner drew up the papers, and there were Present Abram and his wife, my aunt, and my mother. Soon after this my mother died. A year after the adoption Abram's wife bore him a son, Charles, and subsequently two others, Abram and James. All are now dead. The family came west to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, and settled near Greenbush in 1848; I did not come, as I had married, but a year and a half afterward, at the solicitation of Abram, I did so. I had some business difficulties with Abram, and for twenty-four years I did not see him. During those years I did business in Chicago and Elgin. Two years ago I visited him, and he received me cordially. On the night of February 17th last, his farmhouse burned down, and all perished in the fiames—Abram, the old man; James, his son; the wife of James and her three children, and Mrs. Kinney, a visitor. On the death of James I claim that I became the sole surviving son and heir on account of the adoption. There will be much litigation, as Abram left a brother with children and other descendants; but I think I can establish thes justness of my claim by living witnesses."

An Injunction on the Cable Roads.

living witnesses.'

NEW YORK, March 18 .- Injunctions restrain ing the board of aldermen from taking action on the cable railway franchise are being granted more readily than was at first anticipated. Three more injunctions were granted today in the supreme, superior and common pless, by Judges Lewis, Lawrence, O'Gorman and Allen respectively. The papers are isimilarin each case, the fonly difference being the names of the plaintiffs.

As I Came from Lebanon. As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
Came winding, wandering slowly down
Through mountain passes bleak and brown,
The cloudless day was well nigh done.
The city like an opal set
In emerald, showed each minaret
Afire with radiant beams of sun,
And glistened orange, fig and lime,
Where snow birds made melodious chime,
As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
Like lava in the dying glow,
Through olive orchard far below,
I saw the muranting river run;
and 'neath the wall within the sand,
Swart shelks from distant Samareand,
With practions spices they had won,
Lay long and languidly in wait
Till they might pass the guarded gate,
As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
I saw strange men from lands afar
In mosque and square and gay bacaar—
The Magi that the Moslem shun.
And gave effendi from Stamboul
Who sherbet sipped in corners cool;
And from the balconie o'errun.
With roses gleamed the eyes of those
Who dwell in still seraglios,
As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
The flaming flower of daytime died,
And Night, arrayed as is a bride
of some great king in garments som
of purple and the finest gold,
Outbloomed in glories manifold,
Until the moon, above the dun
And darkening desert, void of shade.
Shone like a keen Damascus blade,
As I came down from Lebanon.
—Clinton Scollard in Lippincott's. As I came down from Leba



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall street, New York.

AUCTION SALE ♦♦ OF ♦♦

SOUND AND DAMAGED COTTON

O'N WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21TH, AT 11 A. M., in Montgomery, Ala., I will sell for whom it may concern, about fitteen hundred bales of cotton, saved in sound and damaged condition from the late fire of the Alabama warehouse. The cotton has been baled and classified, and will be offered in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash.

B. W. YOUNG, Auctioneer.



WATCHES, Art Goods.

J. P. STEVENS, 47 Whitehall Street.

The FOOD of FOODS. CEREALINE

COOKS IN ONE MINUTE. Unequaled for Mush, Puddings, Griddle Cakes, Muffins,

Waffles, Soups, Etc. 75 RECIPES IN EACH PACKAGE. PRICE 15 CTS. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Office, 53% East Alabama street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Arm-trong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the

BLUANT BUT debattere or a	in grants in one and
ARRIVE	To Savannah 6 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATI From Chata'ga* 5 51 am " Marietta 8 30 am " Rome 11 05 am " Rome 12 5 pm	ANTIC RATIROAD.
From Mo'tgomy 7 22 am	To Mo'tgom'y" 1 20 pm

1 "	Opelika	4 15 pm	To Mo'tgom'y	9 55 pm
	:GI	CORGIA 1	RAILROAD.	
From	m Augusta*.	6 45 am	To Augusta	8 00 ar
44	Covingt'n	7 55 am	To Decatur	9 35 ar
81	Decatur	10 40 am	To Clarkston	1 25 pr
- 81	Angusta*	1 00 pm	To Augusta*	.2 45 pr
	Clarkston	8 30 pm	To Covington	5 50 pr
	Augusta*	5 40 pm	To Covington To Augusta*	8 15 pr
			NVILLE RAILE	OAD.
Fro	m Gain'sy'e.	8 25 am	To Charlottes	7 40 ax
11	Charlo'es	12 40 pm	To Gainesville	4 00 pr
84	Charlo'e*	9 40 pm	To Charlotte*	4 45 pr
-				

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Bir'g'm*... 7 20 am | To Birming'm*.. 8 05 am

"Bir'g'm*... 4 00ipm | To Birming'm*.. 4 30 pm EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds & Stocks, I buy and I want to buy all kinds of Bonds and Stocks. Shall be pleased to accommodate any one wishing to make investments. Am authorized agent for sale State of Georgia new 4½ per cent Bonds. Securities for sale.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN. The GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY Capital & Surplus \$300,000. Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand-With interest,

Three per cent per annum if left four months. Four per cent per annum if left six months. 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,

No. 120 Broadway, - - - - New York. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECRIVED FROM bankers, merchants and others, and interest Advances made to correspondents on approved

business paper or other good collateral.

Letters of credit issued. Collections made. Gov ernment bonds and other securities bought and

W. H. PATTERSON, BOND AND STOCK BROKER,

24 Pryor Street. WANTED-

Money very easy.

State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stohks. Georgia State 41/2 per cent Bonds.

Loans on city residences and business; property

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE ATLANTA, March 18, 1886, New York exchange buying at par; selling a

S. Carolina..... 57 Central 77 Central deb ... 98 Aug. & Sav...119 A. & W. Pt.... 97 do. deb163 C. C. & A..... 80 ATNANTA BANK STOCKS.
Atlanta Nat'l.200
Merch'ts B'k..108
B'k State Ga...120
Gate City Nat..100
105 Ga. R. 68, 1897.107 109

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Coal stocks have been

the feature today in the stock market. They conthe reature today in the stock market. They contributed nearly 46 per cent of the day's business, and were the only active stocks that developed a decided weakness. The whole market, however, was irregular and at times feverish, especially in the early dealings, Coalers are down \(^{6}\) to 2 per cent, the latter for Delaware and Hudson and the former for Jersey Central. Reading is down % and Lackawanna 1% per cent. A further reduction of fifty cents per ton and the bearish view taken of Reading affairs, were the principal causes of the decline. Grangers, and especially St. Paul, were conspicuous for their strength. In the face of the decline in Coalers St. Paul shows a net advance of 1½ and Northwestern ¾ per cent. Erie common, Missourl, Kansas and Texas, Louisville and Nash-ville, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, St. Paul and Duluth, Texas and Pacific, Union Pactife and Western Union, were all fractions higher than last evening, while the remainder of the active list show a small decline. Sales 457,000 shares. Exchange 487%. Money 1%@2. Sub-treasury balances; Coin, \$174,500,000; currency \$13,335,000. Governments weak; 4s 1263%; 3s 100% bid. State bonds dull.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

Spets, middling 9%c. receipts five days 46,145 bales, against 26,924.

lies lest year; exports 64,427 bales: last year 41,525 lies; stock 906,680 bales; last year 787,707 bales. Bellow we give the opening and closing quotations cotton futures in New York today; 9.149.... 9.109 9.13 9.213.....

Local—Cotton firm and 1/20 higher. We quote: Good middling 81/20; middling 81/20; strict low middling 85/20; strict good ordinary 71/20; ordinary 71/20; middling 85/20. The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to day: nts for to-day: RECEIPTS.

air-tine Raiiroad.
Georgia Raiiroad.
Central Raiiroad.
Western and Atlantic Raiiroad.
West Point Raiiroad.
West Point Raiiroad.
Georgia Pacific Raiiroad.
Georgia Pacific Raiiroad. ..154,121 Grand total..... SHIPMENTS.

121,083 33,471 Actual stock on hand ... Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

> NEW YORK, March 18-C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: Another advance of about 1/8c has been added to contracts, with a well sustained market at the close. Covering on the part of some of the leading shorts and careful manipulation by bulls furnished the main stimulus, assisted by fairly favorable foreign advices, and a continuation of the southern movement at hardening rates. There was a noticeable absence of new buying orders, yet the bull element operated with apparent confidence, and took care of all

> > By Telegraph.

By Telegraph.

LIVERFOOL March 18—12:15 p. m.—Cotton business good: middling uplands 4 15-16; middling uplands 4 15-16; middling or leans 5; sales 12:000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 7,000; American 3,500; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 4 59-64; April and May delivery 4 61-64, 458-64; May and June delivery 5, 4 61-64; June and July delivery 5, 4 63-64; July and August delivery 53-64; August and September delivery 5, 7-64; fotures opened apparently better which he's since disappeared and is now'steady.

LIVERFOOL, March 18—2:00 p.m.—Cotton, good middling uplands 5½; middling 5; low middling 413-16; good ordinary 44; middling 5; low middling Greas 55-16; middling 51-16; low middling 47; good ordinary 44; sales of American 6,000; uplands low middling clause March delivery 4 58-64, sellers: March and April delivery 4 58-64, sellers: April and May delivery 4 59-64, sellers: May and June delivery 4 62-64. sellers; June and July delivery 5, sellers; July and August delivery 5 6-64, sellers; April and September delivery 5 6-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 6-64, sellers; August and September delivery 4 59-64, value; futures easy.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—5:00 p. m.—Uplandslow middling clause March delivery 4 59-64, value; August and September delivery 4 59-64, value; April and May delivery 4 66-64, buyers; May and June delivery 4 68-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 2-64, sellers; Sulue; April and Cotober delivery 5 7-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 7-64, buyers; Ray and June delivery 4 68-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 2-64, sellers; Hurse toosed firm.

NEW YORK, March 18—Cotton firm; sales 705 bales; middling uplands 93-16; middling Orleans 99%; net receipts 36; gross 1,81; consolidated net receipts 7,168; exports to Great Britain 6,073; to continent 1,318.

GALVESTON, March 18—Cotton steady; middling 8%; net receipts 776 bales; gross 1,205; sales 3,185;

nent 1,318.

GALVESTON, March 18—Cotton steady; middling 8%; net receipts 776 bales; gross 1,206; sales 3,185; stock 42,877; exports to continent 479; coastwise 3,714.

NORFOLK, March 18—Cotton firm; middling 8%; net receipts 1,090 bales; gross 1,090; stock 43,146; sales 645; exports coastwise 8%.

645; exports coastwise 834.

BALTIMORE, March 18—Cotton nominal; middling 934; net receipts none bales; gross 166; sales!—; stock 26, 16; sales to spinners—.

BOSTON, March 18—Cotton quiet: middling 934; net receipts 1,092 bales; gross 1,195; sales none; stock 6,310; exports to Great Britain 1,044.

WILMINGTON, March 18—Cotton firm; middling 834; net receipts 14 bales; gross 14; sales none; stock 3,799.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18-Cotton dull; middling 5%; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 21.103.

SAVANNAH, March 18— Cotton firm; middling 8%; net receipts 982 bales; gross 942; sales 1,350; stock 44,739; exports to Great Britain 2,922; to continent/307; coastwise 376.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18—Cotton firm; middling 8 11-16; net receipts 1,822 bales; gross 2,132; sales 6,000; stock 334,677. net receipts 172 bales; gross 172; sales 1,000; stock 40,177; exports coastwise 465.

MEMPHIS, March 18—Cotton strong; middling %; net receipts 977 bales; shipments [1,506; sales6,200; stock 126,169. stock 126,169.

AUGUSTA, March 18—Cotton dull; middling 8½:
net receipts 106 bales; shipments—; sales 195.

CHARLESTON, March 18—Cotton firm and active;
middling 8½; net receipts 694 bales; gross 694; sales
500; stock 50,104; exports coastwise 938.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in

Special to The Constitution. CHICAGO, March 18-The wheat market today was greatly depressed. The opening was was greatly depressed. The opening was word due by common report to a decrease in wheat on passage, and to decidedly spring libe weather. Before noon prices had drouped from 8te to 83%c, with New York longs free sellers. Prices in May wheat closely weather than the common of the sellers. slowly recovered to 84@84%c, but soon receded to 83%c, and the noon close was substantially at opening prices.

Corn traders worked in a very spiritless way, and there was little change in prices, the bulk of sales

being between 383/4@387/ac. Pork was unsettled, but showed greater strength than anything else on the floor, and in the favorite tutures the general tendency was upwards. There was an advance from the lowest point of substantially 20c per barrel, which was fairly well sustained.

> PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE

ATLANTA, March 13, 1886, The following quotations indicate the fluctuation on the Chicago board of trade today:

Opening. Highest. Lowest. Closing. 79% 79% 79% 79% 9 70 PORK. 9 70 9 75 5 22½ 5 25 5 22½ 5 25

CLRAR BIS SIDES.

**State Company of the company of

Oats %6% to the common to choice 7@15.

ST. LOUIS, March 15—Flour steady; family \$3 25 @
\$3.35; choice \$8.380; \$3.90; patent \$5.10@85.40. Wheat depressed throughout the whole session and closed 4.6% clower than yesterday; No. 2 red cash 80.0 %

'May 97.48974. Corn weak, closing 4c under 7.5.erday; No. 2 mixed cash 31/5; May 35/5. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed cash 31/5; May 35/4.0074.

CHICAGO, March 18—Flour steady; southern \$4.40. OONSTITUTION OFFICE.

CHICAGO, March 18—Flour steady: southern \$4.40

See York—The months closed today about 18629

Oolnts above the prices of a week ago with firm

194.1024.25; fancy \$4.0024.69.16.0. Wheat heavy and

tone and decided upward tendency. During the lower; No. 2 red 9:692. Corn heavy and lower; No. 2 mixed 37%. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 mixed week the market was subject to moderate fluctua-LOUISVILLE, March 18—Grain active. Wheat, No. 2 red 94. Corn, No. 2 new mixed 38; do. white 39, Oats, new No. 2 mixed 33.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 18—Coffee—Fancy Rio 119
113; choice 9, 610%; prime 9, 610; fair 9, 60%; ordinary 84, 69c. Sugar—Cut loat, bbis, and halves 7, 6c; tandard granulated 7c; standard A 6, 60; off A 6, 64; white extra 0 6c; yellow 6 3, 66c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 50c; choice kettle 13c; prime kettle 30a; fair do. 206, 25c; fancy sugar syrup 45c; do. choice occurringal 3sc; prime cut 26 30c; fair do. 206, 25c; fancy sugar syrup 45c; do. choice 40c; do. prime 276.000. Gloves 25c. Alispide 10c. Cinnsmon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 14c. Mace 36c. Pepper 13c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 75c; pearl orsiter 65c; X soda 45c; XX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 2c. Mackerel—No. 1 bbis, 85.50; No. 3 bbis 85.50; y bbis, 83.50; kits 50; pails 55. Scap 82 006, 85.00 9; 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 123. Matches—Round wood, 2 gross, 31.13; 2 200, 31.75; 2 300, 83.50; y 400, 34.50. Soda, in kegs, 45c; in boxes, 53c. Rice, choice imported, 7; prime, 6; fair, 5. Salt—Liverpool, 51.10; Virginia, 85c. Cheese—Full cream, 12/6c; factory, 9610c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, common to portine 64, 693/s. Sugar dull; Louisiana open kettle choice 5; prime to strictly prime 16c; common to good common 43; good fair 42; inferior 2633/s. Louisiana entrifugal, off white to choice 660%; prime yellow clarified 5%. Molasses firm; Louisiana ordinary to prime 34, 65%.

NEW YORK March 18—Coffee, fair Rio spot dull and easy at 3%, 683/s. Sugardull; fair to good refining 4%, 60%; refined, C5%; extra C5%, 56%; white extra C5%; reflow 47, 60%; off a 5%; mould a 6%; standard A 6%; confectioners A 6%; cut loaf and crushed 6%, 67; powdered 611-1666/s. Molasses more active; 50-test 18. Rice firm; chomestic 467.

CINCINNATI, March 18—Sugar unchanged; standard A 6%; granulated 7%.

CHICAGO, March 18—Sugar unchanged; standard A 6%; granulated 7%.

CHICAGO, March 18—Provisions very dull. Pork \$10.30. Lard 5.85@5.90. Bulk meats, loose lots, long clear 5.25; short ribs 5.35; short clear 5.50; boxed lots, long clear 5.25; short ribs 5.35; short clear 5.50; boxed lots, long clear 5.26; short ribs 5.75; short clear 5.50; boxed lots, long clear 5.66@5.67½; short ribs 5.75; short clear 5.50; hams 8½.611.
CHICAGO, March 18—Provisions, mess pork cash \$9.65@82.70; April \$9.70@99.72½; May \$9.62½.@59.85. Lard cash March and April 5.97½; May 6.00@6.02½. Boxed meats, dry saited shoulders 3.90@4.00; short rib 5.15@5.17½; short clear 5.50@5.53.
LOUISVILLE, March 18—Provisions steady. Bacon, clear rib 5.35; clear sides 5.60; shoulders 4½. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.35; clear sides 5.60; shoulders 4. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.35; clear sides 5.60; shoulders 4. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.30; clear sides 5.60; shoulders 4. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.00. Hams, sugar-cured 9½.200. Lard, choice leaf 7½.088.
CINCINNATI, March 18—Pork dull at \$10.00. Lard firmer at 5.90. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders 3½; short rib 5.30. Bacon easy; shoulders 4½; short ribs 6.00; short obear 6½.
ATEANTA, March 18—Bulk clear rib sides 5½c. Bacon, sigar-cured shoulders 7½c; sugar-cured hams, 10 h average, 11c; do. 14 h average 10½c. Lard—Lest tierces, refined &2c.
NEW YORK, March 18—Pork more or less nominal; old ness spot \$9.873.26\$10.25. Middles dull; long clear 13½ Lard 2.98 points higher; western steam spot 6.20@6.30.

Naval Stores, Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 18—Turpe ntine dull 45; rosin firm; strained 80; good strained 85; tar dem at \$1.20; crude turpentine tirm; hards \$1.20; yellow dip and virgin \$2.50.

SAVANNAH, March 18—Turpentine steady at 47; sales — barrels; rosin steady: strained and good strained \$1.10@\$1.10; sales 300 barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 18—Turpentine dull at 45¼; rosin, steained 85; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, March 18—Rosin steady at \$1.05@\$1.10; turpentine quiet at 48.

Live Stock ATLANTA, March 16—There are enough mules and horses on the market to supply the demands. Mule—14 to 14½ hands \$90063117; 14½ to 15 had \$1106 \$125. Horses—plug \$65@\$90; drive \$125@\$175. CINCINNATI, March 18—Hogs firm; common and light \$8.40@\$4.26; packing and butchers \$1.00@\$4.35 Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 18 — Apples—\$2.00\(\pi \).00\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).00\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi \).0000\(\pi

ATLANTA, March 18—Eggs — 10@11c. Butter—Jersey 25c; Tennessee 15@20c. Poultry—Hens 256@27c. chickens 18@20c; cocks 15c; ducks 22½@23c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 10@12c; turkeys 15@16c, Irish potatoes—\$2.50@82.75 @ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—\$5@75c. Honey—Strained 6@7c; in the comb 12½c, Onlons—8.00. Cabbage—2@2½c; Florida 3@3½c. Hardware.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 18— Market steady. Horse shoes \$4.00; mule-shoes \$5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½ @20c. Iron-bound hames \$5.50. Trace-chains 236 70c. Ames shovels \$9.50. Spades \$13.00. Well buckets \$3.75. Cotton rope 15c. Swede iron 5c, rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c Nails \$2.75. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, \$ b 6c; painted 5c. Powder, rille, \$3.00; blasting \$2.75, Bar-lead 7c; shot \$1.50. Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 18— Leather— Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 21@23; best 25@28c; white oak sole 36@40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper \$5@40c.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE,

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Great Through Car Route, With Bouble Daily Trains

And Through Sleeping Car Service Complete BETWEEN THE

SOUTH AND NORTH.

72 MILES SHORTER AND 8 HOURS QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE

TO WASHINGTON AND THE EAST. Richmond and Danville Railroad Time One Hour Faster than At-lanta City Time.

Schedule in effect Jan. 17th, Express No. 53, No. 51. 7,40 a m 4 45 p m 8 40 a m 5 45 p m 11 00 a m 8 15 p m Leave Atlanta (City Time)...... Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time... Arrive Lulu..... 11 00 a m 8 15 p m 12 57 p m 10 42 p m 2 30 p m 10 42 p m 6 25 p m 5 00 a m 8 01 p m 6 39 a m 9 35 p m 8 30 a m 1 2 10 a m 1 50 p m 4 20 a m 4 20 p m 8 40 a m 9 15 p m 10 36 a m 12 35 p m 3 00 a m 3 20 p m 6 20 a m 3 20 p m 6 20 a m 10 30 p m 3 00 p m Lynchburg..... Charlottesville Washington ... Baltimore..... Philadelphia... New York.... Leave Danville... Arrive Burkeville .. 12 05 a m 10 55 a m .. 3 57 a m 2 00 p m .. 7 00 a m 4 07 p m .. 11 50noon 11 50noon GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION. Leave Atlanta city time Arrive Gainesville...... Leave Gainesville city time.....

Only 31 Hours Transit ATLANTA TO NEW YORK.

The only line running Pullman Buffett and Sleeping Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York via Washington. washington.

Berths secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 53 has Pullman Buffet cars New Orleans to Washington.

Train number 51 has Pullma: Buffet and Sleeping car, Atlanta to New York.

Two Daily Trains for Athens, Georgia. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

BERKELY,
Superintendent,
Atlanta, Ga.
C. W. CHEARS,
Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.
Richmond, Va.

PETER LYNCH. -DEALER IN-

GROCERIES. WINES, LIQUORS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, WOODENWARE, WILLOW-WARE, SPLINT BASKETS, Glassware, Crockery, Hardware, Boots, Shoes Leather, Clover, German Millet Grass and Garden Seeds, Planting Potatoes, etc., etc. Just now re-ceived 7 barrels white and 4 barrels red onion sets. A Perfect Variety Store.

All orders from the city and country promptly attended to, Terms cash. PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets,
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EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA DIVISION.

THE NEW LINE

CHATTANOOGA AND ATLANTA. ATLANTA AND MACON.

ROME IAND ATLANTA. -ATLANTA AND SAVANNAH, AND-

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattanooga BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH With trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway and Memphis and Charleston Railway division, Nash-ville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. Only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars twice daily
BETWEEN CINCINNATI AND FLORIDA. BETWEEN CINCINNATI AND FLORIDA.
The year round without change and without delay,
Trains at Atlanta arrive at and depart from Short
Line Passenger Station. Mitchell street.
Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (Central
Standard time, by which all trains are run) in effect
February 28th, 1886.

80	UTHWAR	D.		
STATIONS.	Express No. 11.	Fast mail No. 13.		
Leave Chattanooga Arrive Dalton Leave Dalton			***************************************	
Arrive Rome	1 15 am		***************************************	
Leave Atlanta	6 00 am 9 25 am	4 00 pm 7 20 pm	***************************************	
Leave Macon	9 50 am 12 50 pm 5 10 pm	7 40 pm 10 08 pm 1 36 am		
Leave Jesup Arrive Brunswick " Jacksonville	8 40 pm	2 10 am 6 00 am	*************	
" Savannah	8 25 pm		***************************************	

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.

Express No. 11.

Leave Cleveland			4 00 am	
" Dalton		***********	4 55 am	
Arrive Rome		***********	6 20 am	
Leave Rome		***********	6 35 am	
Arrive Atlanta	4 45 am		9 40 am	
NO	RTHWAR	D		
	Express	Fast mail	**********	
STATIONS.	No. 12.	No. 14.	***************************************	
Y Community	4 20 mm	0 50 pm		
Leave Savannah	4 30 pm	8 50 pm 7 00 pm	***********	
" Jacksonville			***********	
Di unon lobaccere	3 25 pm	4 45 pm	*********	
Arrive Jesup		8 35 pm	*************	
Leave Jesup	6 05 pm	12 20 am		
" Eastman	9 17 pm	4 11 am	**********	
Arrive Macon	11 35 pm	6 40 am	*********	
Leave Macon	11 40 pm	7 00 am	*********	
Arrive Atlanta	2 55 am	11 15 am	***********	
Leave Atlanta	3 00 am	12 15 pm	**********	
Arrive Reme	5 55 am	3 15 pm	************	

Arrive Rome	5 55 am 6 00 am 7 12 am 8 40 am	3 15 pm 3 20 pm 4 32 pm 6 05 pm	
NOI	RTHWARI),	
STATIONS.	Express No. 12.		N. Y. E'p's No. 16.
Leave Atlanta Arrive Rome Leave Rome " Dalton Arrive Cleveland	3 00 am 5 55 am 6 02 am 7 12 am		4 23 pm 7 25 pm 7 30 pm 8 55 pm 9 55 pm

CONNECTIONS.
Trains Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E. T., V. & G. R. R., and Cincinnati Southern Railway and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and Nashville, way.
Trains Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T., V. & Ga. R. R.
Trains Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S. F. & W. Railway for Florida and Savannah.
THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Savannah.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

frains Nos. II, 12, 13 and 14 have Pullman Palace
Sleeping cars and Mann Boudoir cars
between Jacksonville, Jesup, Macon and
Atlanta for Chattanooga and Cincinnati, and
and through day coaches between Cincinnati and
Jacksonville. Jacksonville.

A Nos. 15 and 16 have Pullman finest Buffet cars
Atlanta and New York.

All trains run daily.

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at
Cochran daily, except Sunday.

C. H. HUDSON,
General Manager, Knoxville, Tenn.

General Passenger Agent.

General Passenger Agent Knoxville, Te

EAST TENNESSEE SHORT LINE

SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE.

Only Through Car Route and Double Daily Trains, via Roanoke. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 28TH.

New Y'rk Night Limited. Express. 4 23 pm 3 00 am 7 25 pm 5 55 am 8 55 pm 7 12 am Arrive Chattanooga... 8 40 am Arrive Cleveland... 9 55 pm 12 10 pm 12 35 am 3 35 pm 5 20 am 9 10 pm 11 45 am 3 30 am 12 35 am 3 35 pm 5 20 am 9 10 pm 11 45 am 3 30 am 8 38 pm 11 55 am 9 30 pm 12 45 pm 1 00 am 3 30 pm 4 25 am 6 55 pm 7 00 am 9 35 pm Leave Shenandoah Junction... 8 48 pm 11 55 am Arrive Washington 10 30 pm 1 48 pm Berths secured and numbers given 30 days in ad vance in these cars. This line has the original Pullman Buffet cars which took the premium over all others at World's Exposition. Exposition.

JACK W. JOHNSON,
Ticket Agent, Atlanta.
C. N. KNIGHT,
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B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent. Call on J. J. GRIFFIN, Asst. Gen'l Pass, Agt.

NORTHEASTERN BAILBOAD.

No. 53 | No. 51 DAIL EXCEPT SUNDAY. Arrive at Harmony Grove.... DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. No. 50. No. 52 8:05 a m 8:45 a m 8:40 am 11:10 am 12:20 pm 1:25 pm 10:45 p m Leave Tallulah Falls.... Arrive Clarkesville...... Close onnections made at Lula with passenger trains on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west. Ample time for supper at Lula on evening trains. Supert sleeping car accommions. The shortest and quickest ron betathens and all points north, east and west.

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.

W. CHEARS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line Vicksburg and Shreveport

MONTGOMERY

ONLY 15 HOURS ATLANTA

NEW ORLEANS.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars BETWEEN

Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change ON ALL TRAINS.

SOUTH BO					
	IN	0.	50.	No. 52.	No.
ve Atlanta	1	90	nm	9 55 pm	5 30
. Fairburn					6 47
lmetto				**** *******	7 18
nan				***********	8 18
and will o				***********	9 25
ogansville	8	12	pm	***********	9 57
range	10	97		*********	10 50
st Point	18	37	pm	10 04 070	********
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		48	pm	1 00 am	
umbus, Ga	6	19	pm	11 38 am	
lumbus	2	20	am		
ntgomery	6	55	pm	2 50 am	
acola				6 10 pm	
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A	10	15	pm	12 00 m	
on			am	4 12 pm	
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NORTH BO)III	NT)	DA	ILY.	
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NORTH BO	UND	DA	ILY.	
	No.	51.	No. 54.	No. 8.
v. New Orleans	7 00	pm	4 00 pm	
" Mohile	12 20	am	8 45 pm	***********
" Montgomery	7 55	am!	2 20 am	
" Onelika	10 03	ami	4 16 am	
r. Columbus	11 38	am	******	*******
v Columbus	8 30	am	*******	
West Point	10 49	am	4 56 am	
" LaGrange	12 20	am	******	4 00 am
" Hogansville	11 46	am	******	4 53 am
" Grantville	.11 59	am	**********	4 28 am
" Newnan	.12 25	pm		6 \$40am
" Palmetto	.12 52	pm		7 85 am
" Fairburn	. 1 04	pm		804 am
Ar. Atlanta	. 152	pm	7 22 am	925 am
THROUGH	CAR S	SER	VICE.	
No 50 Pullman Ruffe	t slee	min	O CAT A	tlanta to

New Orleans without change.
No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta, Palace day coach Meridian to Montgomery.
No. 53, Pullman Palace Buffet car New Orleans to
Atlanta and Washington.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL,
Gen'l. Pass. Agent,
Montgomery. Alabam

-THE-

NEW ORLEANS, VICKSBURG: SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS SHORT LINE

The Georgia Pacific R'y. BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Several Hours the Quickest! To All Points in the Southwest and West.

Many Miles the Shortest!

Mann Boudoir Dining and Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New Orleans. Parlor Cars Meridian to Shreveport. Through Time Table in Effect February 28th, 1896 No. 52. 8 05 am

No. 50. 4 30 pm 9 10 pm 11 35 pm 8 22 am 6 25 am

Trains No. 50 and 52 make close connection with Louisville and Nashville Railroad for NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, LOUISVILLE and St. LOUIS. All trains depart from union depot, Atlanta, Ga

Gen. Supt.
G. S. BARNUM, G. P. A.
General office Birmingham, Ala. KENNESAW ROUTE

Stops at all important stations.
NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY. Leaves Atlanta.. NO. 14. ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except S Leaves Atlanta....

Arrive Rome.
Stops at all way stations and by signals.
No. 17 Marietta Express—Dally Except St
Leaves Atlanta.
Arrives Marietta. Stope at all way stations and by signals.
NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY. Arrives Chattanooga. 11
NO. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY
Leaves Atlanta.

nooga.

No. 19 has through first class coaches Atlanta to
Little Rock without change, via McKenzie and
Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without
change.

NO. 4 EXPRESS-DAILY. Leaves Chattanooga.
Leave Dalton.
Arrive Atlanta.
Stops at all important way stations.
NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY. Leave Chattanooga...
Arrive Atlanta...
NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga...

Assistant Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent,

A. ANDERSON,

Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent,

ALTON ANGIER,

Assistant Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent,

Con'l Smerinlendent.

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads.

All trains of this system are run by Central or ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, DEC. 6, 1885, PAR

Augusta D No 17.... Savannah D No 52. " Montgomery D No 1

Lv. Atlanta D No 2.

Av. Thomaston D E S.

" Carrollton
" Macon Blakeley..... Albany D No 8. Enfaula.....

Macon D No 54.
Augusta.
Savannah D No 54.
Jacksonville D.
Perry D E S No 27.
Fort Gaines E D S No 27.
Bakeley D E S No 25.
Albany D No 25.
Eufsula D No 1.
Columbus D No 5.
Montgomery D No 1.

COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA. Ly Jacksonville via Savannah D.

"Jacksonville via Albany...

"Savannah D No 58...

"Albany...

"Blakeley

"Fort Gaines... Montgomery Augusta Macon D No 53... Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D.
"Jacksonville via Atlanta D....

"Montgomery
"Macon D No 1.
"Thomaston D E S No 34.
"Carrollton.
Ar. Atlanta D No 1. .12:40 p m

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office General Manager, Augusta, Ga., Nov. 21, 1885.

Commencing Sunday, 22d proximo, the following assenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta...... Leave Gainesville... Arrive Athens..... Arrive Washington.

| DAY PASSENGER TRAINS. | No. 2 RAST DAILY. | No. 1 WEST DAILY. | L've Augusta | 10 50 am | L've Augusta | 10 50 am | Macon | 7 10 am | Macon | 7 10 am | Miledgeville | 8 25 pm | Miledgeville | 9 38 am | Miledgeville | 4 23 pm | Macon | 6 15 pm | Augusta | 8 25 pm | Macou | 8 25 pm | Macou | 6 15 pm | Augusta | 8 35 pm | Macou | 5 40 pm | Macou | 6 15 pm | 6 15 pm | Macou | 6 15 pm | Macou | 6 15 pm | Macou | 6 15 pm | 6 NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.

L've Atlanta...... 8 15 pm
Ar. Augusta..... 9 45 pm
Ar. Augusta..... 6 45 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN. Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through aleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzella, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager, ROME & CARROLLTON R. R

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ROME, GA., March 10, 1896. Until further notice trains will run as follows: Daily Except Sunday. No. 2. No. 4. Leave Cedartown...
Arrive Dyars......
Arrive Lake Creek.
Arrive Summit....
Arrive New Bethel... se connections made at Cedartown with trains at and West railroad, and at Rome with Rome and and with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. F. C. HAND, Superintendent, D. WILLIAMSON, President.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, Pr

EVENTS FOR

position on the force his duty. His bride lent social attainmen by all who know her were raised now

were raised near eac afternoon they left A friends and old a friends wish him and and pleasant life.

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Day before yes
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Mr. L. P. Thomas,

ocial and juvenile re-tion hall, corner Walt ast night, was a dec-res crowded with the ho took part in the recuted in an admi-celyment served by l, and then the at massium, where the

Secca Goldburg.

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ses Lena Webster an
itation, "The Dudin
ordeon Solo—Rayme
itation, "Johnny's C

western & Montfaula Railroads.

NDAY, DEC. 6, 1885, PAS se roads will run as follows

OM ATLANTA.

OWARDS ATLANTA.

via Savannah D... .12:40 p m

on trains from Savannah to Macon of Augusta. Connection at Atlanta ing roads to eastern and western listations. Through sleeping and rain leaving Jacksouville at 7:20 ps., Atlanta and Macon. D—Dailey, cept Sunday. Tickets for all points are berths on sale at Unioni, depotorior to leaving of all trains. ERS, Gen'l Supt's Sayannah, Ga. NE. Supt's S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga. LILMAN, Traffic Manager. HITEHEAD, G. P. A., Savannah, Ga. IDT, Atlanta, Ga. ORGIA RAILROAD EORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

fice General Manager, Augusta, Ga., Nov. 21, 1885.

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

AY PASSENGER TRAINS.

-DAILY. NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.

-8 00 am
le. 8 25 pm

-5 30 pm

-5 30 pm

-5 30 pm

-6 15 pm

-7 4 14 35 pm GHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.
T-DAILY. | NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.
L've Augusta..... 9 45 pm
Ar. Atlauta...... 6 45 am

INGTON ACCOMMODATION.
...... 5 50 pm | L've. Covington 5 40 am
...... 6 26 pm | L've Decatur:.... 7 25 am
...... 8 10 pm | Ar. Atlanta....... 7 55 am DECATUR TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays. 9 85 am | L've Decatur......10 10 am10 05 am | Ar. Atlanta......10 40 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

1 25 pm | L've Clarkston... 2 36 pm | 1 47 pm | L've Clarkston... 2 36 pm | 1 47 pm | L've Decatur.... 3 01 pm | 1 47 pm | L've Decatur.... 3 01 pm | 2 12 pm | Ar. Atlanta.... 3 30 pm | 2 14 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at chedule flag station. ion for Gainesville on Sundays. 7 will stop at and receive passengers to following stations only: Grovetown, lem. Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Bardelle, Union Font, Greensboro, Madside, Union Font, Thompson, North Font, Crawfordylle, Union Point, Greensboro, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Ionia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 8 at Union Point for supper. ta Augusta for all points east and south-

& CARROLLTON R. R.

her notice trains will run as follows: No. 2. No. 4. 0 6:00 a. m. 3:30 p. m No, 1. No. 3.

nections made at Cedartown with trains
West railroad, and at Rome with Rome
d with E. T. Va. & Ga., R. R.
F. C. HAND, Superintendent,
LIAMSON, President.

CONSTITUTION EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, MARCH 19.=

BASEBALL - LOUISVILLE VS. ATLANTA, 3 BENEFIT CONCERT FOR PROF. DENCK AT Y. M. C. A. HALL.

WEEKLY DRILL OF GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD AT 4 P. M.

THRO UGHTHE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

FOR THE BOVS.—All boys under 17 years old are cordially invited to attend a prayer meeting for boys only at the Young Men's Christian association rooms, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The association will give the boys another entertainment today week. All the boys that attend the meeting this afternoon will receive two tickets free.

MAY Lose An Eye.—Bud Dunaway, who was knocked from the Georgia railroad tracknear the crossing, Sunday morning is recovering rapidly. Yesterday he was able to walk about the hospital. His face is terribly swollen and is out of shape. Dunaway's right eye has never opened since the train struck it, and the physicians who are attending him are of the opinion that the eye will have to be ex-tracted.

ATLANTA BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Attention is called to the notice of meeting f the new subscribers to stock in the Atlanta ct the new subscribers to stock in the Atlanta Building and Loan association. Through this institution homes for many of our most worthy citizens have been erected, and many a man made a permanent citizen of Atlanta. To those who have regular employment there is no better method of getting a start than through one of these building and loan asso-ciations.

SUDDENLY SICK.—Benj. F. Pim, the house raiser and mover, is quite sick at his home on Houston street. Yesterday while superintending some work on Walker street Mr. Pim was ddenly seized with intense pains and drop-ddown in an unconscious condition. Per-ns at hand placed him on the street car and to of his hands accompanied him to Marietta rect, where he was placed in a hack. Dr. wen was called in and did what he could to lieve the gentleman.

A BROKEN LEG.-Late yesterday afternoon G. Fleming met with an accident which re-ilted in the fracture of his left leg. Mr. leming works in the Air-Line shops, and when his day's work was over he went to his home, and began handling a young horse he was breaking. After leading the horse about awhile Mr. Fleming got on him, but the horse would not submit, and began bucking. He finally succeeded in throwing Mr. Fleming against the fence with such force that his leg was horken.

THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING .- A beautiful picture of the proposed Young Men's Christian association new building has been received by the building committee, and is now on exhibition in the window of Wilson & Bruckexhibition in the window of Wilson & Bruckner's book store. The picture is forty-six by
forty-five inches, and beautifully gotten up in
water colors and elegantly framed. It shows
a magnificent building, which, when completed, will be a great addition to our city,
and the most complete building of its kind in
the south: Specifications will soon be placed
in the hands of contractors, and then the
building will begin to assume a tangible
shape.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS.—Mr. R. F. Trevellick, of Michigan, will deliver a public lecture tonight at half past seven o'clock from the Pryor
street steps of the courthouse. He will talk
on labor topics, directing his remarks especially to the benefit of the organization of
labor. He is a Knight of Labor of prominence
in his native state, and will no doubt be listened to by a large crowd tenight. After the ded to by a large crowd tonight. After the dires, to which all are invited, the Knights I Labor assemblies in the city will be address? In private in the basement of the courtouse. Only the members of the organization will be present at this, as Mr. Trevellick will then give instructions to the members in the secret work of the organization.

CAPTAIN MOON MARRIED.—Captain Z. P. Moon was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Mattie J. Hardage. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. O. M. Hipps, in West End, in the presence of a few friends of the contracting parties. The Rev. Dr. Hawthorne officiated. Captain Moon is widely and favorably known in Atlanta. He is one of the most energetic and successful members of the police department, and has won his elevated position on the force by a careful discharge of his duty. His bride is a young lady of excellent social attainments, and is greatly admired by all who know her. She and Captain Moon were raised near each other, and yesterday afternoon they left Atlanta for a visit to old afternoon they left Atlanta for a visit to old friends and old scenes. Captain Moon's friends wish him and his happy bride a long and pleasant life.

THE GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD.—This company will meet today at four o'clock, in front of the Catholic church, for their weekly practice drill. Captain Millege is very auxious that a full attendance be present, as he wants to arrange the fours today as they will be stationed during their stay in Savannah. In these practice drills members will appear in citizens' dress, boots, gauntlets, sabre and fatigue cap, if possible. In a special order seued to the company Captain Millege says: If next Friday is a good afternoon, and the company do not appear at the drill in such numbers as to authorize the belief that a sufficient number will go to Savannah, the captain commanding will feel stified in discontinuing the drills, and in abandoning the idea of going to Savannah at al. It is for ach member to say now, for the sake of the command, what sacrifice he will make to come to these crills.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.—Mrs. M. A. Chrisopher's variety store, at 73 Whitehall street, s in court again. In January last Mrs. Chrisopher made an assignment to Mr. Culberson for the benefit of her creditors. Her liabili-ties were given at \$11,000, with assets at \$10, 000. The assignment was not fought by the creditors and the assignee went on with the lusiness. Sometime ago the assignee made a proposition to Mr. W. R. Brown and Messrs. Hoke and Burton Smith to settle at twenty

ents on the dollar, but the attorneys declined it. Day before yesterday Mr. Williams, a brother of Mrs. Christopher, bought the entire stock from the assignee, and yesterday sold it to Mr. L. P. Thomas, Jr. Yesterday, when Mr. Brown and the Messrs, Smith heard of this transaction, they decided to ask the court to interfere. During the morning they went before Judge Marshall J. Clark and asked for the appointment of a receiver. In their bill the appointment of a receiver. In their bill the attorneys alleged that the purchase of the stock and its subsequent sale were fraudulent, Judge Clark, after hearing the argument, ap-ointed A. J. West receiver. Mr. West is now

The Juvenile Reception.—The railroad social and juvenile reception, at the Association hall, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, last night, was a decided success. The hall was crowded with the friends of the little folks who took part in the programme, which was executed in an admirable manner. The refreshments served by the ladies were delightful, and then the audience repaired to the symnasium, where the boys, under the leadership of Superintendent Broyles, gave an exhibition of their physical training. The following programme was rendered:

Fiano Duet—The Misses Rogers.

Recitation, "My Sister's Beau"—Miss Rose Hubler.

r.
Solo, "I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls"—
iss Becca Goldburg.
Recitation—Master Bean.
Vocal Duet, "What are the Wild Waves Saying?"
Misses Lena Webster and Mamie Aldridge.
Recitation, "The Dudine"—Mandie Stokes.
Accordeon Solo—Raymond Hudson.
Recitation, "Johnny's Opinion of Grandmothers"
Ira Fort.

ation, "What the Boys Know About Girls"-

THROUGH THE LUNG.

PAT HICKEY SHOOTS A BOSOM FRIEND DEAD YESTERDAY.

k in Johnson's Store Picks up a Pistol, Which Thinks is Not Loaded—He Plays With the Dangerous Weapon and Lt-Ges Off-The Ball Passes Into a Friend's Body.

William Pinyon, a young white man, was shot through the left lung, by Pat Hickey, a sixteen-year-old boy, yesterday morning, at Dr. C. P. Johnson's store, 147 Smith street. The shooting was accidental, and resulted

Pinyon and Hickey were warm persona friends, and quite recently have been together a great deal. Hickey has been clerking at Dr. Johnson's stere, and when Pinyon was not at work, he passed much of his time in the store, talking to his young friend. Yesterday morning Pinyon entered the store to
PERFECT A FISHING EXCURSION

with Hickey which they had been contem-plating. When Pinyon entered the store he found an uncle sitting on a box talking to young Hickey's father. Young Hickey was behind the counter dusting off the goods, After speaking to his uncle and the elder Hickey, Pinyon walked up to a showcase and,

"Pat, guess we can have that little fish to morrow?

Young Hickey stopped the brushing to answer the question, and then Pinyon picked up a pen and began writing upon a piece of paper on the showcase. Hickey went up to the show-case and, after knocking the dust off, opened one of the doors. Inside the showcase was A 32-CALIBRE PISTOL,

which Hickey picked up: Without attracting the attention of any one by word or gesture. Hickey cocked the pistol and pulled the Hickey cocked the pistol and pulled the trigger. The pistol was pointed directly at Pinyon, and as the young man's finger touened the trigger, a loud report echoed through the store. The report of the pistol of course attracted the attention of Pinyon's uncle and Hickey's father, and as they looked up Pinyon wheeled around, and throwing his hands against his breast, walked across the room to his uncle. No one present seemed to understand what had happened. Neither Pinyon's uncle or Hickey's father had any idea that a death shot had been fired, and as Pinyon walked towards them, the uncle asked: "What's the matter?"

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, I am killed," answered Pinyon, as he staggered against his uncle.

A small stream of blood was trickling down his waist, and for the first time the two gentlemen realized that Pinyon was hurt. The nncle sprang to his side, and jerking open the vest found that his nephew had been shot just at the beginning of the breast. Of course no maken the extent of the injury but as Pinyon. "What's the matter?" one knew the extent of the injury, but as Pin you was yet standing on his feet it was not thought that he had been seriously wounded, and his uncle began leading him home. Mr. Hickey aided too, and with a firm step the wounded man walked out of the store door, but before he had gone far he became so weak

internally that he sank to the ground. The gentlemen who were with Pinyon called in help and he was then carried to his uncle's home on McDaniel street. Pinyon's wound, however, was a fatal one, and almost before he had been comfortably arranged on a bed he

The shooting was an accident, because Hickey had no idea that the pistol was loaded. A few days ago a man left the pistol at Dr. Johnson's store, asking him to sell it. The pistol at Dr. to had five chambers, and when it was handed to the doctor, four of the barrels were empty. After taking the pistol the doctor removed the four shells and threw them away. He then removed the one good cartridge, and placing

placing
THE PISTOL IN THE SHOW CASE
The poside it. Dr. placing

THE PISTOL IN THE SHOW CASE,
laid the cartridge beside it. Dr. Johnson sleeps in the store and keeps a pistol under the head of his bed. For a long time past an old negro woman has been attending the doctor's room, and a custom which she has acquired was the indirect cause of the fatal accident. The old woman has been in the habit of making up the bed and laying the pistol on top of the covering and underneath the pillow. Long ago Dr. Johnson observed this, and every night when he picked up the pillows to turn the covering down, his eyes fell upon the pistol. Day before yesterday morning, the old woman for the first time, departed from this habit. After making up the bed, she placed the pistol under the covering and them adjusted the pillows. Night before last when Dr. Johnson went to his room to retire and moved the pillow the pistol was not there. This was a surprise to the doctor because he had never found it missing before. He began looking about the room but never thought once to feel under the covering for it. After passing several minutes in a fruitless search the doctor returned to the store, and going to the showcase picked up the pistol which had been left for sale, and dronning

going to the showcase picked up the pistol which had been left for sale, and dropping the one cartridge into the chamber next to the hammer returned to his room. After turning down the covering, however, the doctor found his own pistol, and that night he slept with the two weapons under his pillow rather than carry the one back that night. Yesterday morning, after getting up, the doctor took the pistol back to the showcase, and without unloading it laid it down just where Hickey found it. Soon after

placing the pistol in the showcase Dr. Johnson left the store. When the pistol went off Pinyon was standing close to the showcase. The ball passed through the glass and, entering the body, ranged up and passed through the left lung. Pinyon was writing when the discharge occurred and when death came he still had the pencil in his hand. As soon as Hickey discovered that he had shot Pinyon he started on a dead run for Dr. Johnson who was visiting some natients. When son, who was visiting some patients. When Hickey told Dr. Johnson what he had done, he walked back to the store, where he remained until Patrolman Christophine came up

AND ARRESTED HIM. AND ARRESTED HIM.

Hickey was conducted to police headquarters to await the result of the inquest.

The inquest was conducted by Judge Tanner. The evidence was in accordance with the facts here stated, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting, and Hickey was released.

Pinyon was a butchey He was a wound.

was released.

Pinyon was a butcher. He was a young man just twenty-four years of age. He leaves a wife who is at the point of death. Only a few weeks ago two of Penyon's children died. He lived on Smith street, near Dr. Johnson's store, and was taken to his uncle's home in order to prevent his sick wife hearing of the shooting, but during the evening some one who called at the house told her of her husband's death, and late last night she, too, was at the point of death. 'Pinyon's remains will be buried today.

band's death, and late last night she, too, was at the point of death. 'Pinyon's remains will be buried today.

WHO HICKEY IS.

Hickey is a boyish-looking fellow. He is quite manly in his ways and has the confidence of all who know him. He is sober, industrious and attentive to his business. During the time he was detained at police headquarters he was restless and miserable. He paced the floor impatiently and said:

"I wish to God I was dead. I wouldn't have done it for worlds. We were good friends, and to think I have killed him. I never knew that the pistol was loaded. I remember when it was brought to the store, Dr. Johnson took the hulls and load out and that fatal cartridge has laid there beside that pistol ever since. When I picked it up this morning I knew nothing about the load having been put in by Dr. Johnson."

"Why did you pick it up?"

"I have no idea. Pinyon was outside then counter talking to me. I was inside and when I had dusted the show case I dropped the door and picked up the pistol. I couldn't tell for the life of me why I touched it, but when I picked it up and began snapping it and it went oft."

I picked it up and began snapping it and it went oft."

For wounds, whether incised or contused, salvation Oil is the best remedy. Price twen-

CAUGHT ON THE CURB. A Journalistic Pump Applied and the Result Given Briefly,

Hon. W. E. Simmons, while in the city yesterday in attendance upon the United States court, was met by a Constitution reporter who at once applied a journalistic pump.

"Well," said he, "I am just from the United States court where I have been to attend to a little business and a many on my way to the

States court where I have been to attend to a little business and am now on my way to the depot to get a setter pup that Fred Foster has sent me from Madison."

The puppy that I am going to get is a son of Blackstone, the celebrated setter that took the first premium at the Northwestern bench show some time ago, and its mother is the Duchess of Devonshire, shown at the same time, and which took the prize in her class. Fred Foster owns Blackstone, and C. B. Atkinson, also of Madison, owns the Duchess of Devonshire. By the way, some one has been POISONING ALL THE DOGS-in Lawrenceville. I lost a fine pointer that I would not have parted with for any amount of money. Within a week fifteen dogs have been poisoned in our town, and some of them were as fine as ever flushed a bird. No one seems to know who is responsible for the crime, although the people are making every effort to see who is at the bottom of it. I believe if the party who is doing the work was expected.

lieve if the party who is doing the work was caught there would be a lynching in our town and that without ceremony."

"What else can you tell me?" asked the re-

"Well, I can tell you of something rather "Well, I can tell you of something rather curious that happened to me last night, and I can't account for it in any way. For some months I have had a wen growing on a tendon on the back of my left hand. Recently, it has been getting larger, and yesterday it was so large that I made up my mind to have it cut open when I reached Atlanta today. Much to my surprise this morning when I got up I found that the wen had entirely disappeared, leaving no mark, sear or anything else to show that one had ever been there. Where it has gone or how it took its departure I can't say, or even advance as theory. I know I can't say, or even advance a theory. I know that it was there yesterday, and I know that it is gone today, and that is all that I do know. I have consulted a physician to satisfy my curiosity upon the subject, and am still in the dark."

A CONCERT TONIGHT.

The Friends of Professor Denck Tender Hin a Complimentary Benefit.

Tonight a benefit will be given Professor J. H. Denck in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. by its

membership.

For several weeks past Professor Denck has been generously giving a series of piano recitals free to the public and the young men of citals free to the public and the young men of the city in the parlors of the association. Large crowds have repeatedly visited the hall ard been charmed by his wonderfully brillint playing. It is the desire of the young men and many of those who have listened to Professor Denck's beautiful music to demonstrate in some way their appreciation of his uniform kindness and liberality. This benefit has been arranged by his friends for that purpose. The programme of the evening's recital is in itself an attraction. Prof. Denck will be assisted by Prof. E. A. Schultze, Atlanta's favorite violinist. Together they will play a Chopin polonaise, which every lover of music should hear. The programme is selected with a view to pleasing and entertaining all, while preserving its artistic excellence. ing all, while preserving its artistic excellence The following is the programme:

dience this evening. The admission fee will be fifty cents. The amount could not be bet-ter spent. A magnificent new piano will be used, affording the audience an opportunity to hear Professor Denck at the greatest advan-tage. A party of Marietta visitors have made arrangements to come down to the recital. This benefit to Professor Denck merits the cordial support of every friend of Professor Denck in Atlanta, as well as those who desire to see elevated music fostered in our midst.

THE HILL STATUE.

The Day for the Exercises Named and the Orator Selected. The board of directors of the Ben Hill mon-The board of directors of the Ben Hill monumental association held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of Gramling & Spalding. There were present President R. D. Spalding, D. M. Bain, Hoke Smith, Julius L. Brown, Alexander C. King and A. J. Orme.

The meeting was called for the purpose of arranging a day upon which to unveil the statue of the late Senator Hill and to select an orator of the occasion.

President Spalding put before the board the object for which it had met The board decided to get a Georgian to deliver the address, and selected H. W. Grady for the purpose. and selected H. W. Grady for the purpose.

After several suggestions as to an appropriate day upon which to have the exercise,
Wednesday, April 21st, was named and unanimously agreed upon. Julius L. Brown was appointed a committee of one to confer with
the railroads and get them to
make excursion rates to Atlanta upon that
day. D. M. Bain was then appointed to arrange for a suitable platform.

The board then adjourned subject to the call of the president, when additional arrangements will be made for the event.

It is understood that the board will request

the merchants of the city to close their places of business on April 21st, while the ceremonies are going on.

Mr. Grady knew nothing of the selection of the committee until he saw the announcement in the afternoon papers. When he saw the statement that he had been selected, he wrote a note to Dr. Spalding, saying that it would be impossible for him to deliver the address.

CURBSTONE CHAT.

Minor Matters Picked Up Yesterday by the Constitution Reporters. THE friends of Mrs. T. M. Randall, formerly

Miss Dora Webb, will be pleased to know that she is improving rapidly from her severe illness. THE manager of the New Home sewing machine stated to THE Constitution yesterday, that he had in no way counseled the difficulty between Messis. Awtry and Lee, and was in no wise responsible for it.

A Romantic Marriage. Mr. J. Davis Christian and his beautiful oride, nee Miss Lizzie Hutter, both of Lynchburg. Va., reached Atlanta yesterday afternoon at half Va., reached Atlanta vesterday afternoon at half past three o'clock, and are now at the Kimball. This young couple left Lynchburg on the night of the 16th inst. and were married the following morning at Bristol, to which place friends had gone in advance to make the necessary arrange-ments. Conductor Childress, of the Norfolk and Western, showed the young couple every attention, and stopped his train long enough for the marriage

reremony to be performed.

Mr. Christian is a prominent tobacco merchant of Lynchburg, Va., a member of the firm of Trent, Christian & Co., and he is highly esteemed by all wno know nim. His charming bride was one of the attractions of Lynchburg society. After spend-ing a few days in Griffin with Mr. David J. Bailey, who was Mr. Christian's room-mate at school Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Christian will return to

Improving a Church.

The First Baptist church will soon put on a new suit of spring clothes. A few days since a contract was let to have the entire exterior of the building covered with a brown stone finish. Cathedral glass windows have also been contracted for, and will be placed in the church. These improvements are under contract to be completed by the 1st of May.

Young people's prayer meeting in lecture room Second Baptist church this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Webster Place, No. 137 South Avenue And vacant Clark street lot, at auction. March 24: 4 p. m., on the premises, by Sam'l W. Goode.

STILSON JEWELER RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEA LING AND BOTTOM PRICES. 53 Whitenail Street,

HAVEBEEN Great Variety of Elegant Styles! PRICES LOW AND FIT GUARANTEED CALL AND EX AMINE THEM.

38 Whitehall street.

"J. T.," Big Chunk an AND DON'T YOU THE ONLY GENUINE REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH. TOLLENS BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C. LOBRICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Dr. Hawthorne, Its Pastor, Troubled with an Attack of Bronchitis. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne is at present passing most of his time at home and in his room, suffering with troubles of his throat that are thought to be bronchitis. The congregation of the First Baptist church, ascertaining his condition, has issued a prescriptory order providing that Dr. Hawthorne shall preach on Sunday mornings only during the existence of

THE FIRST BAPTIST.

Sunday mornings only during the existence of his throat troubles. Night services have been dispensed with for the present, and Wednes-day evening prayer meetings will be held ally when the services of a minister can be seoured.

It is said that his throat commenced to trouble him as far back as last Christmas, and that it has been getting worse up to the present day. Recently the condition of his throat is such that he finds much trouble in addressing an audience. He will be required to give up.

an audience. He will be required to give up lecturing and rest his throat as much as possi-ble for the next few months. Rev. Mr. lngra-ham, of Albany, will conduct next week's Wednesday evening prayermeeting. Army of the Tennessee. Dr. Charles L. Wilson will leave Atlanta in a ew days for Cincinnati, where he goes for the pur-lose of having a conference with the presiding ofpose of having a conference with the presiding officer of the Army of the Tenuessee. This organization, it will be remembered, built the McPherson, monument. Dr. Wilson is anxious to have the Army offthe Tenuessee hold its next meeting in Atlanta. The organization meets this summer, and as yet the place of meeting has not been selected. The last meeting of the Army of the Tenuessee was held at Chattanooga, and was largely atended. Among the prominent persons present were Generals W. T. Sherman. C. H. Grosvener, Jacob D. Cox, Andrew Hickenlooper and Orlando Smith. General Smith is now vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio rathroad. The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is believed, will be held in Tennessee or Georgia next year.

DANCING SCHOOL.

Professor Agostini's Academy (Concordia hall) will be open tonight at 8 o'clock for the reception of gentlemen, and this afternoon at 4 o'clock for children. His terms for this season are \$5 per month.

Atlanta, Georgia,

RECEIVED.

I am Closing Out Heavy Weights in | Ready-Made Clothing Very Low! GEOR GE MUSE,

MMOND'S HORSE SHOE ASK FOR AND USE DRU d Natural Leaf Tobacco, FORGET IT!
NATURAL LEAF,
TANNER, CURIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.
M. J. O'BRIEN & CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENNI
H. W. PERRY & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA,
P. & G. T. DODD, ATLANTA.

OUR STORE IS CENTRAL AND CONVENIENT our prices as low as the lowest. We carry a ful stock of Office Supplies for Railroads, banks and Merchants, embracing everything from a penpoint to a Letter Press.

Fine Note Paper and Visiting Cards for ladies and

Picture Frames.

Any size made to order. No fancy prices. A fine lot of new designs in picture moulding just re

PICTURES.

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Successors to E. H. Thornton 28 Whitehall Street.

when you can have

EIGHT PER GENT NET WITH YOUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage upon some of the choicest real estate in the city of Atlanta; or if preferred, the best farm lands in the state of Georgia, worth in every intance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiaring this class of loans for twenty years in the northwest (state of lows) up to 1850, and since 1880 here in Atlanta.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds, investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from peops; Arb have loaned through me for years are on the investors.

8124 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

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CORNER ALABAMA AND WHITEHALL STREETS.

D. N. FREEMAN & CO. *JEWELERS.*

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DEPARTMENT

COMPLETE!

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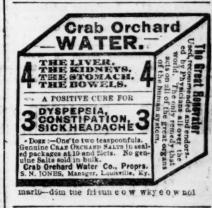
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS CASSIMERES! WORSTEDS!

CORKSCREWS CHEVIOTS

VARIETY IN ATLANTAL

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION WM. J. HEALY AND CHAS. F. WITHERBEE OCCUTTERS FOROS

Jas. A. Anderson & Co. 41 WHITEHALL ST.



ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PICTURE FRAMES ART NOVELTIES, FINE ENGRAVINGS.

FOR SALE! The Atlanta Wind Engine Comp'y WIND MILL AND TANK MACHINERY

Box Factory in Full Operation. Most complete Box Factory in the South, Capacity, 1,000 Boxes per Day, with Wood Printing Press.

Contracts now on hand that insures a sure busit ness. I am authorized to solicit private bids for the sale for the entire works or any of the three departments separately. Probable punchasers are lavited to call and examine the factory in opera-M. F. AMOROUS, Receiver.

Rooms and Offices to Rent

In the new Constitution building. Steam and Electric Light furnished. Apply to W. A. Hemphill, Business Manager.

Sam'l W. Goode's Farm List

Stamps for sale at Constitution business office. Stamps for sale at Constitu-

tion Business office. West End Lots for Sale Cheap and choice. Sam'l W. Goode.

WHITEHALL STREET, 34Fcot's Trunk Factory,34 The Cheapest Trunks in the city. SAMPLE CASES TO ORDER.

Sam'l W. Goode's Bent List For pamphlet, railroad and com-

m reial printing, the Constitution job office has unexcelled facilities. Vacant Washington Street Lots

d lots on Capitol avenue, cheap and on easy in For pamphlet, railroad and com mercial printing, the Constitution

job office has unexcelled facilities. Framed Washington street residence, with all mod-ern conveniences, lot 50x180 feet, on street car line. Sam'l W. Goode.

For pamphlet, railroad and commercial printing, the Constitution job office has unexcelled facilities.



McBRIDE & CO. 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report. OSSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 18, 9:00 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment
time at each place named: | WIND.

Barom	Therm	Dew P	Directi	Velocit	Rainfa	Westh
30.05	62		B	Light.	.00	Fair.
30.06	59		SE	Light.		Clear.
30.03				Light.		Fair.
29.94				8		Fair.
29.92	62	60	SE			Cloudy.
29.88	61	60	SE	12		Cloudy.
29.88	66	55	8			
29.76	67		B	Light.		Clear.
29.84	69			7		Clear.
CAL	OB	SE	RVA	RIONS		
30.14	541	161	E	9	.00	Cloudy.
30.17	54	19	E	12	.00	Cloudy.
30.06	68	52	SE	8	.00	Clear.
10.03	65 3	50	SE	7	.00	Clear.
0.05	60 3	52	SE	10	.00	Clear.
	30.05 30.06 30.03 29.94 29.92 29.88 29.76 29.84 CAL 30.14 30.17 30.06 30.03	30.05 62 30.06 59 30.03 63 29.94 68 29.92 62 29.88 66 29.76 67 29.84 69 CAL OB 30.14 54 30.17 54 30.06 68 30.06 68	30.05 62 30.06 59 30.03 63 30.03 63 29.94 68 55 29.92 62 60 29.88 61 60 29.88 65 52 29.76 67 29.84 69 56 30.14 54 46 30.17 54 48 30.06 88 52 30.08 68 55 50	30.05 62 S 30.06 59 SE 30.06 63 SE 29.94 68 55 N E 29.92 62 60 SE 29.88 66 55 S 29.76 67 S 29.84 69 56 S	30.06 62 S Light. 30.06 59 SE Light. 30.06 63 SE Light. 29.94 68.55 NE Light. 29.92 62.60 SE Light. 29.82 655 8 8! Light. 29.84 66 56 8 8! Light. 20.84 69.56 S 7 CAL OBSERVATIONS 30.14 54 46 E 9 30.06 68.52 SE 8 30.06 68.52 SE 8 30.06 68.52 SE 7	30.06 62 S Light00 30.06 59 SE Light00 30.06 63 SE Light00 29.94 68 55 NE B 1. 29.92 62 60 SE Light00 29.82 62 60 SE Light00 29.83 66 55 S 81 .00 29.76 67 S Light00 29.84 69 56 S 7 .00 CAL OBSERVATIONS. 10.14 54 464 E 9 .00 30.06 68 52 SE 8 .00 30.06 68 52 SE 8 .00

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Our Mammoth Catalogue now ready. Send your address plainly written on postal card, and receive one free. Resi-dents can be supplied on application. We are southern agents for Lovell's Libraries We sell at retail and supply the trade at New York discounts.

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J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week.

REPAIRED. J. P. STEVENS.

47 WHITEHALL ST. Meetings.

The following gentlemen are requested to meet at No. 14 Hilliard street, promptly at 3 o'clock today, March 19th, to act as pall bearers at the funeral of Miss Fannie Holmes: C. W. Motes, W. A. Gregg, G. T. Dodd, W. A. Laird, John H. Seals, R. A. Alston, W. A. Hemphill, John A. Doane.

The first meet of the subscribers to stock in the new issue of the Atlanta Building and Loan association are requested to meet at the offices of the Atlanta Home Insurance Co. Tuesday night, the 23d inst, at 7:30 o'clock. The remarkble success of the association just closed is a guaranty of good management, and it is proposed to start again with the full authorized subscription of 2:500 shares. About 1,800 shares are already taken, and others wishing to subscribe are requested to do so by next Tuesday. 19 5t

PERSONAL.

J. G. TUNNELL, of Madison, is visiting the J. H. HOSKINSON, of Rome, is at the R. C. TOOKE, of Columbus, is a guest of the

Kimball C. D. VAUGHN, of Bowman, was in the city

JOHN W. GIBSON, of Indian Springs, is a guest of the Kimball.

SHACK SIMS, of Macon, was in Atlanta yesterday on a visit to his relatives. W. V. JONES, B. F. Jossey, and C. M.Gilbert, of Savannah, are in the city.

JOSEPH B. CUMMINGS and F. H. Miller, of A. A. LEMON and J. H. Turner, of McDon

ough, are in the city on a visit. GEORGE WOODFIN and Representative R. B Russell, of Clarke county, are at the Kimball. MISS ANNIE LEE GARNER, of Buford, Ga., is

risiting her aunt, Mrs. H. C. Pendleton, of West M. LEE STARKE, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is quite sick at his home, 53 Luckie

J. G. TRUITT, L. H. Truitt and J. H. Edmondson, of LaGrange, were at the Kimball ye W. B. Johnson, Henry Horne and George

S. Obear, jr., or Macon, are among the guests of MRS. W. B. McKINLEY and Miss Hattie B. McKinley, of Champaign, Ill., are in Marietta at

the Whitlock house. HENRY CUNNINGHAM, J. J. Abrams, Samuel B. Adams and J. R. Saussey, of the Savannah bar, are in the city attending the supreme court.

Frank Miller, of the Kimball, accompa-

nied by his wife, has gone to Jacksonville. He will make a tour of Florida before he returns he JUDGE H. K. McCAY, of the United States district court, will go to California on a pleasure MR. T. D. Murphy, of the staff of the Augus-

a Chronicle, was in the city yesterday. He came to report the Irish demonstration last night for his enterprising paper.

E. T. Shubrick, assistant keeper of the penitentiary department, returned from Dade county
last night, where he has been to inspect the convictor at the Dade coll miner.

ACID PHOSPHATE-Dealers desiring phosphate for late demand can be promptly supplied by sending their orders to us, as we have a fresh stock of Pacific D. B., Phosphate and Adair's Acid on hand in Atlanta. Correspondence solicited. Adair Bros. & Co., 27 W. Alabama st., Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

The vestry of St. Philip's has secured the services of Rev. Chauncey C. Williams, rector of St. Paul's church of Augusta, to fill the pulpit of St. Philip's Sunday next. Rev. Mr. Williams is well known here, particularly by the Episcopalians of the city, having on several occasions conflucted the services at St. Philips.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN SCOTT, EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN SCOTT, thief attorney of the Pennsylvania railroad system, reached here a few days since in his special car. the "Davie Crockett," accompanied by his son and the Misses Scott. Yesterday the party left for Jacksonville. Senator Scott is making a tour of the south for pleasure and recreation. He is a brother of Geo. W. Scott, and while here visited the family of Colonel Scott, at their beautiful home in Edgewood.

A New Desirable Peachtree Home.

LOUISVILLE DOWNED.

ATLANTA DEFEATS THE LOUIS

Iwo Thousand People Present-Details of the Game-Savannah Defeats Detroit and Nashville Clubs at Memphis, Etc.

Atlanta bas a great club.

That it was able without having played a single game together, in the first game of the season to beat the Louisvilles that have handly beaten every southern club they have met, and that move every southern club they have met, and that move together like elockwork, is certainly remarkable. It is nearer remarkable that they went through their first game without an error. This errorless record was opposed by seven errors for Louisville, through which Atlanta won.

Manager Purcell said, "Ramsey is the most putzling pitcher I ever faced." In spite of this the Atlantas batted him freely, taking nine clean hits, In heas running the locals are particularly strong.

In base running the locals are particularly In base running the locals are particularly strong. They stole second twice, under Kerins and Mack, while not one Louisville player went down between Gunson and Stricker. On the bases they were alert snl daring, sliding or rushing as the case demanded. The infielding of the locals, though without error, was not brilliant. Two possible chances at double were not taken, and the infield was not covered as closely as it might have been. The outfielding was all that could be asked. Bradley and Moore were

were not taken, and the infield was not covered as closely as it might have been. The outfielding was all that could be asked. Bradley and Moore were brilliant and Purceil only lacked opportunity. Shaffer was effective in the box, though he let down a hit in one inning, a natural thing in his first game. He is much the strongest pitcher Atlanta has yet shown up. Gunson was admirable behind the bai, and divided with Stricker and Shaffer the honors of the day. Altogether the team satisfies Atlanta, and that is saying all that need be said.

The action of Lynch, the umpire, in leaving the grounds during the game was absurd and reprehensible. It was his duty to the ladies and gentlemen who had come to see the game to have umpired it through. The decision he gave against Louisville on 3d was clearly wrong, as seen off third base. From his standpoint it was doubtless honest, It cost Louisville nothing, as the Atlantas were retired immediately without profiting by the umpire's error. It is hoped that McQuade, the legal umpire, will be here in time for today's game. Following are the details of the game.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

impire, will be here in time for today's game. Following are the details of the game.

For Atlanta's first inning, Purcell hit to short and made first on White's error; Moore hit past second for clean single, Purcell going to third on Browning's throw to third; Stricker hit to pitcher and got out at first, Purcell scoring; Lyons hit to Browning's throw tout at first, Moore scoring. Me-Donald struck out. In the visitors' haif Wolf hit to Lyons and went out at first, Kerrins hit to right for single; Browning and Cross went out to Moore in quick succession.

In the second, Bradley flew out to second; Cline and Shaffer struck out. Mack hit safe to right for one bag. Strauss filed out to Moore. White hit to right for a single, Mack going to second. Maskrey hit to short and reached first, White forcing out at second. Ramsey struck out.

In the third, Gunson sawed out; Purcell got third on a hit to Ramsey, who threw wild to first. Moore struck out. Stricker fairly paralyzed the grand stand by hitting a home run to left, bringing in Purcell. Lyons hit safe to right for one bag and got second on a wild throw to first. MeDonald was out at first on a hit to short. For the visitors, Wolf hit to Stricker and died at first. Kerrins hit to right for a double and was out for not touching first. Browning out on a fly to Stricker.

In the fourth, Bradley was out at first on strikes; Cline went out at first on a prounder to Cross; Shaffer hit past short for one bag and Gunson flied out to Browning. For the visitors, Cross sawed thrice and out; Mack flew out to Bradley; Strauss hit to center for one bag; White hit to right for one bag. Strauss reaching third; Maskrey hit to short and out at first.

In the flith, Purcell hit to Ramsey and out at

and out; Mack flew out to Bradley; Strauss hit to center for one bag; White hit to right for one bag, Strauss reaching third; Maskrey hit to short and out at first.

In the fitth, Purcell hit to Ramsey and out at first. Amove and Stricker struck out: Ramsey struck out: Wolf hit to Shaffer and out at first; Kerrins out on foul fly to McDonald.

In the sixth, Lyons hit past second for a single; McDonald fouled out; Bradley reached first on muffed fly to Ramsey; Lyons forced out at second; Cline fouled out. Browning flied out to Bradley; Cross hit to left for a single; Mack went out to Bradley; Strauss went out to Moore.

In the seventh, Shaffer struck out, Gunson got first on three strikes and Kerrins pass. Purcell sawed and Gunson was caught on first. For Louisville, White hit past third for a single; Maskrey took first on a hit to short; White going out at third. Wolfhit past second for a bag; Maskrey scoring. Kerrins got second on a single to centre: Ramsey going ont at the plate for interfering with the ball; Wolf going to third. Browning flew out to Bradley.

In the eighth, Moore struck out: Stricker hit to Mack and was out at first; Lyons hit safe to third for a single, McDonald hit to right for a single, Lyons going to third. A kick was made on this decision and the umpire, Mr. Lynch retired, Kimber relieving him. Bradley went out at first on a hit to Mack. For the visitors, Cross hit over second for a single; Mack hit past third for a single, Cross going to second; Strauss hit to right short and reached first, Mack going out at second, Cross getting third. Strauss stole second. White hit to pitcher and died at first, Cross socing, Strauss on third, Maskrey took first on being hit, stealing second. Ramsey hit to pitcher and died at first.

In the ninth Cline hit to Mack and was out at first: In the ninth Cline hit to Mack and was out at first; Shaffer got first on Strauss's wild throw; Gunson got first on Mack's muff, Bhaffer going to second. Purcell 'mea out at first.

In the sith past first for a single,

The score is	as i	foll	ow	rs:		
ATLAN	CAS		T		LOUISVILLES.	_
R		I PO				E
Purcell, lf2	0	0	0	0	Wolf, rf0 1 0 0	1
Moore, cf1	.2	4	0	G	Kerins, c 0 3 11 4	1
Stricker, 2bI	2	1	2	0	Browning, cf0 0 1 0	0
Lyons, 3b0	3	1	2	0	Cross, 1b1 2 11 1	0
M'Don'd. 1b0	1	.9	0	0	Mack, 2b0 2 2 3	1
Bradley, rf0	0	4	0	0	Strauss, 3b0 1 1 0	1
Cline, 88,0	0	.2	3	0	White, ss0 3 1 1	î
Shaffer, p1	1	0	2	0	Maskrey, lf1 0 0 0	ô
Gunson, c1	0	4	0	0	Ramsey, p0 0 0 2	2
Metals C	-	-	-	-	W-4-1	_

*Kerins out for not touching first and Ramsey out for interfering with ball. BY INNINGS.

Today's Game.

The teams for today	will be as follows:
ATLANTA.	LOUISVILLE,
Williams or Lynch	CatcherCook.
Kimber	Pitcher Receius or Ely.
Cline	Short stop White.
McDonald	lst Base Elv or Reccius.
Peak or Stricker	2d BaseMack.
Lyons,	3d BaseStrauss.
Purcell	Left Field Maskery.
Moore	Center Field Browning.
Bradley	Right FieldWolf,

Dust From the Diamond. Louisville says Atlanta cannot do it again,

The ladies turned out in force yesterday to see the Atlantas win. Cline, the Demosthenes of the Atlantas, will make a few remarks today. Charleston has a very good team, but will strengthen the same at once. Cline was out of voice yesterday. It is hoped he will loosen his tongue today.

The game will be called promptly at 3 o'clock, and the attendance will be very large. The spoon that Louisville intended feeding the atlantas out of had a hole in the bottom. Stricker is a very able man for his size. What he don't know about second base is not worth looking after.

stricker's a very accessed as a so tworth looking after.

Ex-Manager Schmeltz wired to Atlanta last night for the news, and the joyful tidings were duly sent.

Louisville will try two pitchers against the Atlantas today. Reccius will pitch haif the game and Ely the remainder.

Augusta has bought the release of Force from the Buffalo club, paying therefor two hundred dollars. Force will play short stop.

Let us have no more kicking and squabbling—and above all let us have no more umpires who "get mad and won"t play."

Manager Purceil understands how to manage a team, and he is entitled to great credit for the clock-working order of the Atlantas.

At the end of the sixth inning the Louisville club received a dispatch from Savannah, offering them fifty dollars to beat Atlanta.

Suburban papers that have been working Atlanta fourth and fifth in the league race had better raise their estimates while yet there is time.

Today's game will be a rattler. While Atlanta's pitcher is hardly in condition, the locals will try and give a good account of themselves.

Manager Hart, of the Louisvilles, is exceedingly clever and courteous. He gracefully acknowledges that Atlanta beat his team yesterday at every point.

Louisville beat Savannah 19 to 5 and 12 to 7, and Charleston 12 to 5 and 7 to 5. The Savannah

papers warned Atlanta that her log would be walked when Louisville got here. See record above. Louisville is going to do her best to wipe out pesterday's defeat this afternoon. You will be sorry if you miss the game. No more ball until Tuesday. Don't miss seeing the new plicher this trening.

Atlanta presents the only case in baseball records, perhaps, where not one of the champions of one season was engaged in the champion club for the next season. The general strengthening of other southern clubs led the Atlanta directors to try and strengthen the champion team.

Nashville Shuts Memphis Out. MASHVILLE, March 18.—The baseball season

Mashville, March 18.—The baseball season opened here today with an exhibition game between Memphis and Nashville, in which the former were evidently at the disadvantage of needing practice together. Four thousand people packed the amphitheater and were treated to a good game, although the score stood 8 to 6 in favor of Nashville. Each side made eight base hits, but Nashville bunched hers better and made but two errors, while Memphis made seven.

Baseball in Macou MACON, Ga., March 18 .- [Special.] - Mallory the first baseman, is a great favorite.

Harter is the bard-hitter of the nine, and he

knocks a stem winder too.

Whom the boys call Professor Michael D. J.
Lugs, is said to be the pride of the village.

The grand stand is being repaired, and the private boxes constructed. The field is swept clean, and is a handsome place.

Columbus Trying to get into the Gulf League Columbus, March 14.—[Special.]—Manager O'Brien, of the Augustas, was here today waching the playing of the Blues, for the purpose of engaging some of them. It is said that he proposed to engage Duck and Ratcliffe, but they decline to sign with him. Umpire Cushman was here with him. Manager Harrington will attend the meeting of the Gulf league at Mobile with a view of entering his club.

Savannah Downs the Detroits. SAVANNAH, March 8.—[Special.]—The De-troits were beaten by the Savannahs this af-ternoon by a score of nine to two. THE NEW CAPITOL.

Meeting of the Commission-The Cost of the Material in the Building.

The board of capitol commissioners met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the grounds, and made a thorough inspection of the building.

There were present Governor McDaniel, Commissioners Alexander, Howell, Cook and Thomas.

Commissioner Miller was not present, having been practically detained at home on account of sick. unavoidably detained at home on account of sick-

unavoidably detained at home on account of sickness.

At 3 p. m. the board held its regular mouthly
meeting at the executive department, for the purpose of transacting routine business.

Estimates for material furnished and work done
on the building since the last meeting, amounting
to \$7,298.96 were examined, approved and ordered
paid. The board then adjourned to meet again
April 22d. The estimates show that the total
amount of material furnished, and work done on
the building to date, amounts to \$208,792.82,
ten per cent of which amount is held in
reserve to be paid when the work is completed,
and the new capitol turned over to the state. The
total payments to contractors to date is \$187,913.51.

In the building there is 156,825 cubic feet of
stone masonary in the foundations, put in at a
cost of \$39,206.25.

The exervation cost \$2,768.40.

The concrete that underlays the foundation
walls cost \$8,661.67.

The oblite limestone already in the walls cost
\$50,770.

Up to date 2,535,000 brick have been used in

\$50,770.
Up to date 2,535,000 brick have been used in constructing the walls at a cost of \$31,053,75.
The wrought iron beams put in the building weigh 279,824 pounds, and the cost of the same \$10,353.85.

The iron girders weigh 63,000 pounds and cost \$2,394.
The iron columns in the structure weigh 367,000 pounds and cost \$12,661.50.

In addition to the above there is \$44,000 worth of material new on the grounds that has been inspected and accepted.

Supreme Court of Georgia. MARCH TERM, 1886. ATLANTA, March 18, 1886. Order of circuits with the number of cases re

.10 Chattahoochee. 9 Pataula

Messrs. D. H. Clark and J. Carroll Payne were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

No. 40. Argument concluded.

No. 24. Trustees First Methodist Church vs. City of Atlanta. Refusal of injunction, from Fulton. Argued. H. E. W. Palmer; Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiffs in error. John B. Goodwin: J. T. Pendleton. for defendant.

No. 6. Ezzard vs. Frick & Co. Trover, from Fulton. Argued. Henry B. Tompkins, for plaintiff in error. Mynatt & Howell, for defendant. fendant,
STONE MOUNTAIN CIRCUIT,
No. 1. Georgia Railroad vs. Wiggins, With

drawn.

No. 2. Georgia Railroad vs. Cole et ux. Case, from DeKalb. Jos. B. Cumming: Candler Thomson & Candler; Hillyer & Bro., for plaidtiff in error. Hoke & Burton Smith, for defendants. At the conclusion of argument of Mr. Cumming, the court adjourned to nine o'clock this morning.

According to Hoyle.

A gentleman who is fend of whist says that he never enjoyed a rubber so much as when he had rheumatism, and his wife cured it by rub-bing him with St. Jacobs Oil. Then' when he had a severe cough a few doses of Red Star Cough Cure effected a complete cure. A New Food.

In another column will be found the announcement of the new food "Cerealine," which is being used in great quantities throughout the country. It is a flaky substance made of white Indian corn, is soluble, easily digested, and contains a large proportion of nitrogenous matter. It is highly recommended by chemists and physicians, Mr. Ferguson Smith is the sole southern agent, and is here to put it on the market in Atlanta.

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TUESDAY EVENING AT DEGIVE'S OPERA Dr. Deems is one of the most noted men of the day, and will be greeted in Atlanta by a large and dence. The subject of his lecture is a popular one

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And everything else you want at a reduction. 1
blend the finest teas in Atlanta, and will save you
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creased ten pounds. A. F. G. CAMPBELL, Cotton Gin Maker. Macon, Ga., Feb. 18, 1886.

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York, design ns speaker Mr. Crisp today, and and will j Tuesday. MILITAI major-genera

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Were taken up At 2 o'clock a communication treasury. Its "To the present I have received dated Feburar

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